

THE TIMES Saturday

Emperor... How Napoleon turned the tables at wargames. Waltz



... all the way to Matilda with air force specialists to the Antipodes. Glass... Seeing through the double-glazing sales talk. Menagerie Bernard Levin considers the curious behaviour of lemmings... and headline-writers.

Dublin tells Mugabe of its concern

The Irish Government yesterday told Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, of its concern over six Zimbabwe air force officers still detained in his country, sources in Dublin said last night. Two of the men hold Irish passports; they were arrested immediately after being cleared of sabotage charges. In Harare, the Minister of Home Affairs accused the trial judge of class bias.

Chile arrest

A former president of the Chilean Senate, Señor Patricio Aylwin, was arrested during violent demonstrations on the fifth day of protest against President Pinochet's Government. Police kill five, page 6

Airport attack

Two light aircraft piloted by rebel exiles fired rockets at Managua international airport and the area around the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister's home, causing heavy damage. Page 5

Oil auction fear

The Government is worried about the impact on its North Sea oil revenues of BP's plan to auction part of its holding in the Forties field. Page 13

Advertisement for a survey: 'I can't afford to smoke and buy these surveys...'. Includes a small illustration of a person and a survey form.

Smokers' hope

Smokers trying to give up the habit should be encouraged by a report which says that more than half do not find it difficult to stop. Page 3

NHS ultimatum

Health authorities have been told to seek private tenders for health service cleaning and catering and to report progress by February. Page 2

Miser's fortune

A miserly widow has died leaving £350,000 without a will. Unless a relative is found the money will go to the Exchequer. Page 3

Heart drugs

A new drug to treat strokes and heart attacks is to be developed in Britain for a Japanese manufacturer. Page 3

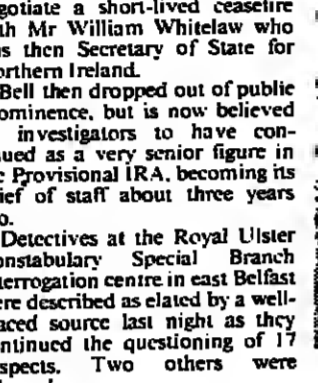
RFU appeal

The Rugby Union have asked 120 top players to sign a declaration that they will not play for the proposed professional circus. Page 20

Table of contents for the Saturday edition, listing page numbers for various sections like Home News, Overseas, Arts, Business, Court, Crossword, Diary, Motoring, Science, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatres, etc.

IRA's Ulster chief arrested as supergrass talks

The IRA's Northern Ireland chief and the man alleged to be the terrorist group's Belfast leader were reported to be under arrest last night as a former leading Provisional turned "supergrass" continued to give names to police. The two men are Ivor Malachy Bell, the Northern Ireland Provisional IRA Chief of Staff, and Edward Carmichael, who is being held while security forces investigate whether he is Officer Commanding, Belfast Brigade. Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein MP, said last night that he knew the informer, Mr Robert Lean, and that he expected his own arrest was imminent. Bell was reputed to be the Provisional IRA commander in Belfast in the early 1970s and in 1972 was one of the seven Provisionals flown to London secretly by the Royal Air Force to negotiate a short-lived ceasefire with Mr William Whitelaw who was then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Bell then dropped out of public prominence, but is now believed by investigators to have continued as a very senior figure in the Provisional IRA, becoming its chief of staff about three years ago. Detectives at the Royal Ulster Constabulary Special Branch interrogation centre in east Belfast were described as elated by a well-placed source last night as they continued the questioning of 17 suspects. Two others were released.



Ivor Bell: IRA's Ulster chief of staff.

From Our Correspondent, Belfast The 17 were all arrested on information provided by Mr Lean, aged 37, the latest potentially most valuable Provisional IRA "supergrass". Police believe that Mr Lean was adjutant of the Belfast brigade and thus number two to Carmichael until his arrest last week when he decided to become a police informer and began to dictate lengthy statements. There was no report of any further arrests on the basis of his information yesterday but official sources said that more were likely. Mr Adams, the Sinn Fein MP for West Belfast, and his party's four elected Northern Ireland Assembly men were expecting arrest. They said in a statement that it was obvious that the RUC was attempting to demoralize nationalists and republicans in West Belfast as a prelude to the arrest of Sinn Fein activists including themselves. The use of informers was "paid perjury", a strategy the RUC was able to use because of the deafening silence of the Social Democratic and Labour Party and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. "Sinn Fein will not be intimidated and we see clearly the discredit RUC corrupting an already corrupt system in order to offset our advances. "The British Government, which is directing the show trials, should note our intention to continue to resist all aspects of their rule in this part of our country." If the elation reported among the RUC special branch last night proves to be justified this week operations are likely to be the RUC's most effective strike against the Provisional IRA since its foundation in 1969. There were, however, widely conflicting views about Mr Lean's importance. Mr Adams, who was helped by Mr Lean in his general election campaign, said he was "fairly certain" that the arrest of Mr Lean in Ballymurphy, but I would not have thought he was the kind of person to have ended up in that very serious post. "Police sources admit that if Mr Lean was the Provisional's adjutant in Belfast, he could not have been in that position for more than a few weeks. IRA - Mafia link", page 2



Mr Robert Lean, the IRA informer, campaigning with Mr Gerry Adams in June.

Reagan to step up sanctions after grim Madrid meeting

By Our Foreign Staff As Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, abruptly cut short a four-day meeting in Madrid yesterday with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, because "he was getting nowhere" over the Korean airliner tragedy, the White House said it would announce "very soon" additional unilateral sanctions against the Russians. Nato foreign ministers in Madrid for the European Security Conference also called a meeting last night to consider a five-point plan urging tougher measures against the Soviet Union; while in London, British Airways announced it was suspending its own flights to Moscow for 60 days and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Minister, demanded prompt action against the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, "by as many countries as possible". Russian intransigence over the tragedy was epitomized in Madrid by the attitude of Mr Gromyko, who, American officials said, adopted "an even more aggressive tone" in his encounter with Mr Shultz than he had when he addressed the foreign ministers at the full security conference the day before. Sounding frustrated and looking gloomy, the officials refused to say whether Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko will meet in New York later this month at the General Assembly of the United Nations. Mr Shultz himself revealed that he got nowhere with his demand to Mr Gromyko for a full explanation of the disaster during their encounter at the residence of the American ambassador here. When Mr Gromyko arrived he found Mr Shultz already seated at a bare dining room table with his arms folded. There were no handshakes and the meeting proceeded without protocol. Afterwards Mr Shultz read a five-paragraph statement to reporters afterwards but refused to take any questions. "Mr Gromyko's response to me today was even more unsatisfactory than the response he gave in

Tokyo (Reuters) - The Soviet Union told Japan yesterday that it had found wreckage from the airliner and would soon pass on further results of its search. The Soviet Ambassador Mr Vladimir Pavlov, was quoted as saying that Moscow would also hand over documents and objects discovered in the Sea of Japan. Debris had been found in four points north-west of Moscow Island, west of southern Sakhalin. public on Wednesday. I find it totally unacceptable," he said. "This is not the end of the matter. In the days and weeks ahead the United States, along with others throughout the international community, will press hard for justice and for the families of those murdered and for safety and security for innocent travellers." Mr Gromyko, the officials said, had shown himself insensitive to world-wide concern and at first did not wish to discuss the incident at all with Mr Shultz. He came home with an agenda devoted to arms control, but made no new negotiating proposals and did not demonstrate any flexibility on the Geneva missile talks. It was Mr Shultz who proposed ending the meeting after it became clear that the discussions on the disaster were not to be made constructive.

Mortimer warns Labour 'act now'

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent The Labour Party is today given an official warning that fundamental action is needed to reverse its 30-year decline. Mr James Mortimer, the party's general secretary, says in his annual report for the Brighton Party conference, which starts on October 2, that the proportion of votes cast for Labour has fallen from 48.8 per cent in 1951 to just 28.3 per cent last June. "The party is now in a position where quick, superficial reasons for our defeat will not suffice. We must make a serious study of the steady decline in the party's appeal to all sections of the community over the last 30 years, if we are to reverse the situation before it is too late." But in a separate report on the election campaign, Mr Mortimer concludes that the party should stick to its policies - and change the voters' views. A preliminary draft of his report was published last June, but Mr Mortimer says in his final version: "It is not the party's policy but public opinion which needs to be changed. "A serious political party should be prepared to adapt its approach to an issue and to present its proposals in a form designed to maximise support, but it should do it within a policy framework which it believes to be right. "No socialist worthy of the traditions of the Labour movement should refuse, on occasions, to go against a strong current of public opinion if in so doing he believes such a course is necessary for the purpose of social progress." Yet Mr Mortimer accepts that there was public ambivalence towards Labour's policies on unemployment and the welfare state, and that it was felt that Labour was making "promises that it could not fulfil." He also points to two problems which the party could face if now changed course on unilateral nuclear disarmament and the Common Market. He says any change of defence policy would not end the controversy, but would "only add the charge of inconsistency to other less justified charges made against Labour", and that if Labour failed to repudiate the Treaty of Rome, its current employment policies would come into conflict with Common Market regulations. Nevertheless, the report says that during the election campaign itself regional organisers constantly stated "that criticism on the doorstep centred on the image of the leadership, disunity in the party and, for a lengthy period, our defence policy." In one of the few bright spots of the report, it was revealed that the party anticipated a General Election fund surplus of £62,000, with "unions" contributing £2,260,819. The largest union contribution came from the Transport and General Workers' Union, which had dated £508,252.

TUC takes a softer line on disarmament

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Blackpool Trade union leaders yesterday took the first step away from a fundamental unilateralist position on nuclear disarmament in a move that was seen by moderate unions as a significant shift on policy. The TUC annual congress in Blackpool supported by an overwhelming majority a motion which called for cruise and Trident missile programmes to be cancelled immediately but which did not refer to the removal of nuclear bases from Britain. Neither was unilateralism mentioned. Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), who had given the motion only qualified support because it was not clear enough, said the consequence of the decision was the "Polish" fleet would be scrapped "only through multilateral disarmament". The composite was produced after wrangling between the CPSA and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The original motion contained references to removal of nuclear bases and unilateralism, but CPSA objections led to those being deleted and replaced by a statement recalling policy "on peace and nuclear disarmament agreed at the 1982 congress". That policy was firmly unilateralist and the left were claiming last night that mention of last year's decision made it clear that there was no large-scale shift away from militant opposition to nuclear weapons. But yesterday's decision is likely to give heart to those who will attempt to soften the Labour Party's clear unilateralist stance at next month's party conference.

Unions give pledge of support for Solidarity

From Our Labour Correspondent, Blackpool The TUC gave a fresh commitment yesterday of support to the Solidarity movement in Poland in the wake of the controversy of Mr Arthur Scargill's letter to a Trotskyist newspaper condemning the free trade union. The statement, delivered by Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was aimed at defusing a dispute which threatened to break out on the floor of congress. Despite the assurances from Mr Evans chairman of the International Committee, that Solidarity was "the only organization in Poland which we recognize", Mr Scargill was still castigated for his letter in News Line (the organ of the Workers' Revolutionary Party). Mrs Kate Losinska, president of the Civil and Public Services Association read out the last part of an emergency motion which could not be admitted to the agenda "in order to remove any doubts which have been created by this publicity." Mrs Losinska said that Solidarity members in Poland ought to be glad that Mr Scargill's letter had reminded people in this country about the organization and its problems. She said that Moscow Radio's Polish language service broadcast a report about Mr Scargill's letter which led to the impression that his views were representative of the trade union movement. Mr Evans's statement referred several times to the need to come to the aid of free trade unions around the world. "The General Council has not lost sight of the need to preserve free trade unions. Their fight and we sink or swim together." He said that threats to peace were used as a pretext for restricting trade unions and the independent unions in Chile, Turkey and Poland were the only channels available for attempts to overcome crises facing their countries. "It is still available because legal diktat, detention, and murder will not destroy a movement like Solidarity, the only organization in Poland which we recognize, the only one we support," Mr Evans said.

Multinational peace force hits back

US warships shell Lebanese militias



Mr Alistair Graham (left) and Mr Frank Chapple.

US warships shell Lebanese militias

From Kate Dourian Beirut American warships shelled militia positions in the hills east of Beirut yesterday in retaliation for the repeated bombardment of US Marine positions at Beirut airport, which has claimed the lives of four American servicemen in less than a month. The shelling of the airport, where the 1,200-man contingent is based, came in spite of a pledge by the Progressive Socialist Party that its militiamen would stop attacking positions manned by the Marine and any other members of the multinational peacekeeping force. The 5,400-man force also includes Italian, French and British troops. Earlier, the Progressive Socialist Party, headed by Mr Walid Jumlat, issued a statement in Damascus saying its militiamen had decided not to shell any areas where the multinational force may be stationed, even if Lebanese Army units were close by. The shelling of the Marines appeared to have come in defiance of warnings by France, Italy and the United States that their forces would use air and naval power to retaliate for any repeated attacks on positions held by the peace force. A French lieutenant-colonel and his aide were killed on Wednesday when their headquarters in Beirut came under fire. Yesterday, in what appeared to be a decision by the Lebanese

Child sex group men arrested

By David Nicholson-Lord Three members of the Paedophile Information Exchange will appear at Bromley Magistrates' Court today. Two of them have been charged with seven offences under four Acts of the Obscene Publications Act in raids on their homes in Harrow and east London yesterday, and charged last night. The third man, David Joy, aged 42, who was arrested in Loughborough, will be charged today at Bromley Court. The joint charges, all relating to offences alleged to have taken place between June 13 and November 6 last year, include four under the Sexual Offences Act of 1956 and one under the Indecency with Children Act of 1960. The other two, under the Obscene Publications Act of 1959 and the Post Office Act of 1953, relate to the publication and distribution of an allegedly obscene article. The men are charged with: Publishing an obscene article, a magazine entitled Contact Number Six, contrary to the 1959 Obscene Publications Act. Inciting persons to have unlawful intercourse with a girl under the age of 16, contrary to the 1956 Sexual Offences Act. Inciting persons to commit buggery, contrary to the 1956 Act. Inciting persons to indecently assault a girl, contrary to the 1956 Act. Inciting persons to indecently assault a boy under the age of 16, contrary to the 1956 Act. Inciting persons to commit an act of gross indecency with or to a child under the age of 14 years, contrary to the 1960 Indecency with Children Act. Sending a postal packet enclosing an indecent article, the magazine Contact Number Six, contrary to the 1953 Post Office Act.

Advertisement for South African Airways: 'There's something new in the air!'

Advertisement for South African Airways: 'Another first for SAA! Now you can fly the great new way to South Africa - aboard SAA's new 747-SUDs to Johannesburg. This is the most advanced version of Boeing's prestigious 747 - giving you more than ever, the lion's share of space, comfort and convenience.'

Irish vote 2-1 for law to ban abortion

The proposal to amend the Irish constitution to include a ban on abortion has been carried by a two to one majority in the referendum in the Irish Republic. The result of the vote on Wednesday, announced last night, was 54.5 per cent in favour, and 41.5 per cent against. The turnout was 54.59 per cent, out of the 2,358,000 electorate. Of the 41 electoral constituencies on which the referendum was based, just five, four of them in Dublin and the other in neighbouring Dun Laoghaire, came down against the referendum call. But despite the low turnout, the outcome was thought certain to be secured on by hard-core "loyalists" in Northern Ireland as further barrier to Irish unity. Sources said the explosion hit the sports club of the Islamic Unification Movement, one of more than a dozen groups vying for control of the city. Marines stay put, page 6

Handwritten Arabic text: 'هكذا من الاصل'

Most smokers do not find it difficult to stop, report says

By John Withrow

Smokers trying to give up the habit should be encouraged by a report published yesterday which says that more than half of smokers do not find it difficult to stop. Only 6 per cent felt ill-tempered or put weight as a result and fewer than 10 per cent wanted to start again.

The report, issued by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, discloses that smokers are a bundle of contradictions. Nearly three quarters of the 2,700 smokers questioned admitted that smoking cost more than it was worth, but said they would continue to buy tobacco even if the price rose.

Seventy per cent had tried to give up in the past 10 years and 30 per cent smoked without enjoying it. A quarter of smokers supported a ban on smoking in public places and the majority favoured some government spending to encourage people to stop.

Most smokers were aware that the habit could contribute to coughs or lung cancer (although 5 per cent remained impervious to the endless gloomy medical reports), but remained convinced that they would escape ill-effects because they did not smoke enough.

At the same time, most believed that smoking would bear some responsibility if they were to contract bronchitis, heart disease or lung cancer.

Among those smokers, a substantial minority wanted a ban on cigarette advertisements, were also in favour of allowing people to smoke where they liked in public. But by questioning both smokers and 1,700 non-smokers, the researchers found there was wide support for bans in many, if not all public places.

MAIN REASON FOR TRYING TO GIVEUP

	Failures		Successes	
	1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period
To save money	36	39	51	5
Feeling unwell at times	20	23	21	10
Afraid of future illness	26	19	28	0
Prevent	2	3	2	0
Just wanted to	6	5	7	2
To please someone else	7	7	11	2
Some other reason	6	7	11	2

Woman, 69 jailed on drug charge

A grey-haired, bespectacled woman aged 69 was jailed for four years yesterday for her part in a £1m drug-smuggling ring.

Mrs Margaret Redding of no fixed address, was jailed after Judge Wick QC was told at Maidstone Crown Court that she had acted as a courier, bringing in dozens of cases packed with cannabis.

Gearbox blamed for derailment

The first derailment involving a British Rail high-speed train was caused by a gearbox overheating, a Ministry of Transport inquiry report said yesterday.

Children hurt

Fourteen children and a teacher from a primary school in Bladon, Oxfordshire, were hurt yesterday when a coach on which they were travelling was involved in a head-on collision with a lorry in the village. Six of the passengers were seriously injured.

Crash toll rises

The death toll in the crash involving a coach and two cars on Hillpool in the Highlands on Monday rose to six yesterday with the death of Mrs Margaret Wilson, aged 86, from Glasgow, a passenger in one of the cars.

Victim named

A youth who fell 60ft to his death down a disused mine shaft at Neuthead, near Alnwick, Cumberland, was identified yesterday as David Colin Brooks, age 17, from Millingsworth near Newcastle upon Tyne.

Toy snake ban

Toy snakes imported from Taiwan, which may contain water which is contaminated with sewage, were banned from sale in Britain yesterday. A child was reported to have contracted dysentery after handling one.

Best bitter

Bridge bitter, brewed by the Hertford Bridge Brewery at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, which has a workforce of five, has been awarded the title of Britain's best bitter by Camra, the real ale campaigners.

Rail death

Mr George Oliver, aged 45, of Sunnybank, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, died yesterday after being struck by a train on the Retford to Sheffield line. He had been searching for his lost dog.

No to legal aid

Mrs Pauline Neal, aged 29, who staged a five-week sit-in at Crawley Hospital, West Sussex, has been refused legal aid to challenge the borough council's refusal to rehouse her family.

£1,000 robbery

A man wearing sailing clothes held up the Portman Building Society in the Dorchester, Dorset, yesterday, and escaped into a crowded street with £1,000. He was believed to have a pistol.

Playhouse sold

Edinburgh District Council yesterday agreed to sell its biggest theatre, the 2,700-seat Playhouse, to Mr Norman Springfield, a businessman.

Rat hazard

Health inspectors in Ipswich yesterday ordered their closure in the civic centre to be closed as a hazard after a rat was found.

Dr Who heads BBC home video drive

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Dr Who, Reginald Perrin and the Two Ronnies are among the characters who will re-launch the BBC into the home video market in the wake of a 18-month agreement between the corporation and unions representing actors, writers, and musicians.

According to BBC research, 85 per cent of video cassettes used in the home are rented. That accounts for about 4.5 million transactions a week and makes the rental cassette market worth about £400m a year. The video cassette recorder in domestic use is expected to rise this year to 4% million from just over 3 million.

New chart for videos

Mr Malcolm Mathers, Gallus's director, is confident that the Video Week chart will become the standard industry reference in the same way that the music chart used by the BBC has succeeded.

Prince faces tough training on Lynx

Prince Andrew will have to work hard when he starts an advanced training course on Lynx helicopters, the man who will be his commanding officer said yesterday.

£2,255 for harassed executive

A personal executive was dismissed after being sexually harassed at a party by her employer's accountant, an industrial tribunal in Manchester ruled yesterday.

Shoppers face dearer egg prices

Eggs are expected to be more expensive in the shops this autumn as, after 18 months of oversupply and depressed prices, production more closely matches demand.

Judge troubled by case of schoolboy killer

A judge expressed his displeasure yesterday at not being able to sentence a schoolboy who has admitted the manslaughter of a classmate.

Fortune awaits miser's relative

By Richard Evans

A miserly widow worth a small fortune has died, without leaving a will.

Mr Joan Carter, aged 67, a former neighbour who lives in Gillard Road, said last night: "She did not want to spend any money. She lived a very frugal life and would have nobody in."

Solidarity ousted by songbirds

From Tim Jones Cardiff

The names of Nelson Mandela, Steve Biko, Lech Walesa and other political and revolutionary leaders will not be immortalized on a sedate private home estate after a decision yesterday by Cardiff City Council to allow streets to be named after songbirds.

British firm develops new heart attack treatment

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

A new treatment for strokes and heart attacks - the West's main killer diseases - and a drug to strengthen weak bones in the elderly are to be developed by Celltech, Britain's state-backed biotechnology company, for a large Japanese pharmaceutical manufacturer.

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Vote of approval: Children at Hatfield school giving their verdict on the new meals service (Photograph: David Cairns)

School meals service goes private

By Barbara Day

The first privatized school meals service in Britain started operating this week in the London Borough of Merton and it has proved popular with the children.

A typical class of 26 children aged eight at Hatfield Primary School in Morden, south-west London, had chicken and mushroom à la king with Patna rice and peas followed by strawberry surprise, and then voted 10 out of 10 for the new service.

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Private schools 'bad for Britain'

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Cambridge

Independent schools are a cause of the British Malaise, Mr Brian Tyler, the headmaster of Kingswood Comprehensive School in Corby, said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, in Cambridge, Mr Tyler said that the most damage was done by a hierarchy of schools, "It helps, in fact, to preserve and cement the class system - perhaps more than anything else."

"I believe this is a bad thing, a bad thing for the education of all our children, and a bad thing for the country". Research showed that Britain's poor industrial performance was attributable to divisions and lack of communication between management and labour when compared with West Germany and Japan, Mr Tyler said.

Mr Tyler, whose school was the subject of a BBC television series last year, emphasized that he was not in favour of abolishing independent schools for libertarian reasons. Liberty was more important than equality, he said.

Mr Tyler said that if the rich and powerful sent their children to schools which were under-sourced or did not have very good staff, the political will would be found suddenly to put things right and fund the system properly.

The view had always been held implicitly that state education was not as good as private education. State schools had aped private schools, while the school one attended was a badge of one's social class.

"What some people want in a school is not education but the entry into privileges".

'Naive' spending

The new political adviser to Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says that state schools are inadequately managed and should probably receive less government finance (Our Local Government Correspondent writes).

Mr Rodney Lord, writing in the latest edition of the journal *Public Money* says that too often more spending on schools is equated with "more education". That, he says is naive.

Mr Lord is particularly critical of the amount spent by some local authorities on building maintenance, cleaners and other support staff.

Two hundred teaching jobs are to be cut by Staffordshire County Council next year as part of a £6m economy package. The staff cuts will save £1,225,000.

Forty-eight primary and secondary school teaching posts are to be lost in Suffolk. The Conservative-controlled council announced yesterday that it was also to reduce spending on books and equipment by £30,000.

"A week is a long time in politics."

SR HAROLD WILSON

"A Week in Politics lasts 45 minutes."

CHANNEL 4

A Week in Politics. 8.30pm Fridays.

TUC BLACKPOOL 1983

Privatization • Energy • International affairs

Sex equality

Commentary
Geoffrey Smith
Through this week Labour leadership candidates have been moving in and out of Blackpool.

Unions to launch concerted attack in war on 'piratization'

A coordinated campaign against the Government's plans to sell off nationalized industries and public services is to be organized by the TUC general council.

The campaign, according to the motion successfully moved yesterday by Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, will include coordinated industrial action organized by unions directly affected by plans to hive off parts of state-owned industry.

"We have a sink some of our differences and drop some of the pots we have had in some of our organizations and join in defending the public sector and its unions," he said. Privatization is being used by the Conservatives as a device to weaken the trade unions in the public sector and as such it is an attack on us all.

Mr Alan Tiffin, Union of Communications Workers, said he had recently returned from the United States where advertisements were being placed by telephone users in local papers complaining that local charges were skyrocketing since the introduction of competition.

He forecasts that once British Telecom was sold off that would happen in Britain and within three years, half the call boxes would disappear from rural and suburban areas. People would have to pay for operator assisted calls and for more repairs.

Mr Tom Sawyer, National Union of Public Employees, said his members were angry about government insistence on privatization within the health service. Government arguments were a smoke-screen. Privatization was aimed directly at restructuring the public sector, including the health service in favour of private capital and the sooner they got that message across the better.

"I object strongly, as I presume you do, to my taxes being used to subsidize the private medical sector and I am damned if I am going to subsidize it with my blood as well," he said.

Mr Richard Rosser, Transport Salaried Staffs Association, said the story of the sale of the British Railways hotels was one of deception with promises and undertakings broken. An organization with a high reputation had been destroyed and a number of the new owners had made abundantly clear their hostility to trade union organization in the hotels they had bought.

Mr Bryan Stanley: Call for action. been deluged with complaints about the situation in the London borough of Merton which had privatized the school cleaning and school meals services.



The stormy progress of Arthur Scargill

Derision at 'shock horror' remarks

By Paul Routledge
Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing miners' leader, has proved once again that he is a top box office draw. Television cameras follow his every move and he can still steal the headlines from historic developments at the Trades Union Congress.

He rode out the latest storm over his controversial views about the Polish Solidarity union yesterday but the discount building up over his leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers is expected to resurface with renewed bitterness at a national executive meeting next week.

Mr Scargill's fortunes could scarcely be greater. Elected with a landslide majority less than two years ago, and applauded before he could even get to the vestment at previous TUC conferences, he is now openly derided, though he remains a cult figure for a substantial proportion of delegates.

The NUM president complains bitterly that he is the subject of a concerted media attack and that his views on the coal industry are ignored while any remarks on international solidarity get the full 'shock horror' treatment. There is justice in the charge, but his own actions have made him Fleet Street's favourite bete noire.

His delegates were said to be practically at each other's throats yesterday over the question of support for the TUC General Council statement condemning the Russian shooting down of the Korean airliner.

Mr Scargill himself is unrepentant about his letter to the Guardian, Newsline, which characterized the Polish free trade union Solidarity as "an anti-socialist organization which desire the overthrow of a socialist state". He said: "That does not mean I oppose Solidarity existing. But they are not a socialist organization and certainly not based in the way the British trade union movement is."

He went on: "I believe I have got the support of the delegation, bearing in mind the letter was sent personally. I have no doubt there is a move afoot from the newspapers, television and radio to damage me as much as possible."

Applause as delegates back fight against pit closures

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, was again the centre of attention yesterday. During the conference debate on energy policy he was loudly applauded, with some delegates standing, as he called for maximum trade union backing for the NUM campaign against pit closures which would mean the loss of 70,000 jobs.

There were a few boos when he went to the rostrum, but all that was subdued when he attacked the Government's policy of buying out jobs at a substantial price. Such payments were all right for early retirement in all industries.

But no man or woman has the right to sell the job of their son or daughter," he declared. He persuaded the conference to carry a motion calling for a national energy policy and laying down that the Government should stipulate a target of 200 million tonnes of coal a year.

Supporters and opponents of nuclear power had their say on a motion asking the Government to oppose the introduction to Britain of the pressurized water reactor (PWR). However, in a card vote, an amendment was narrowly carried asking "if either the Layfield Inquiry or the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate declares that the PWR proposed for Sizewell is unsafe."

The nuclear reactor debate began on a motion, moved by Miss Margaret Platt, of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, calling, among other measures, for more promotion and support for research into alternative energy sources. She complained that the Government had reduced the budget.

Mr Peter McNessey, General Secretary of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Shopmen and Shovelmen (Nacods), expressed his opposition to the PWR. He said the PWR was a crude attempt to make money, and that the Government should not be spending £700m on it. He said the PWR was a crude attempt to make money, and that the Government should not be spending £700m on it.

Mr Evans also referred to the shooting down of the South Korean airliner. He said it was a "horrible act". It was a reminder of the awful fragility of what we call peace. It was barely imaginable that a billion would be present which would take the lives of 272 innocent people in an unarmed plane.

Support for Airbus demanded

Congress unanimously condemned the British Airways decision to lease Boeing aircraft to replace its Trident fleet. BAC 1-11s were only a commitment to purchase the European Airbus 320.

An emergency motion charged the Government's privatization plan for British Airways. It said the Government was "betraying the future of Britain's civil aircraft manufacturing capacity."

It called on the Government to provide launch aid and require of British Airways a commitment to buy the A320.

Mr Kenneth Gill, secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section) said the British aerospace industry could not survive without civil aircraft manufacture. The A320 would secure Britain's civil aerospace future well into the next century.

British Airways' slogan used to be 'Fly the Flag, we can understand why they abandoned that slogan. Because if that slogan were still there, the flag would undoubtedly be the stars and stripes,' Mr Gill said.

Mr William Keys, Atom bomb lessons. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, opposing the current, said it had understood the concept of the privatization of the PWR. The problem was that it was a deal between the West and the Warsaw Pact Britain would be a main target whether it had nuclear weapons or not. "It is important we keep our deterrent," he said.

Mr William Keys, General Secretary of the point union Sogat 82, said the arguments for unilateralism were never put at the last election. "You had trade union put a different point of view," he commented.

Union members back Tebbit

Most trade unionists support Mr Norman Tebbit's plans for union reform and a new deal with the Labour Party, according to a Gallup poll conducted for Channel 4's Week in Politics programme.

Of 1,000 trade union members questioned, 34 per cent intended to vote Labour, 33 per cent Conservative and 30 per cent Liberal or other. Asked "do you believe union should or should not be affiliated to the Labour Party?" 63 per cent said it should and 26 per cent said it should not.

Fireman defiant on civil defence. Firemen would not abide by the civil defence legislation, Mr Ken Samson, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, said yesterday. He said the Government's civil defence regulations were "a crude attempt to give credibility to their 'bar games'". It was a con trick to the British people to suggest they could survive a nuclear attack. Speaking for his union, he said: "We will not participate in training that has in do with planning for nuclear war."

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Pensions fight. Congress approved a motion deploring recent action by the Government to increase the pension contributions of firemen's pension contributions on the basis of actuarial assumptions. It called for coordinated union opposition to any moves to impose unjustifiable increases in employees' pension contributions which were designed to reduce their real pay.

Building plea. Delegates carried a motion deploring the level of unemployment in the construction industry and calling on the TUC general council to increase the campaign for jobs and more public sector investment in all kinds of construction work.

Today's business. The conference will continue to cover various items of business. It was unable to reach during the week and Mr Frank Chapple, who is presiding over congress, will wind up the conference.

'Frankenstein' warning

In a blunt analysis of the "imperfections" of nationalized industries, Mr William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, told Congress: "We seem to have the role of Frankenstein in the old horror films."

"With the best of intentions we have created monsters of destruction. Destruction of communities, industrial capacity and jobs," he said. "We find ourselves in the ironic position that the public sector we brought into being has caused more upheaval than has the private sector."

Mr Sims successfully sought the approval of Congress for a motion noting that the accountability of nationalized industries to Parliament was being drastically eroded and consultative procedures with trade unions ignored. The general council was instructed to carry out a full examination to restore and increase democratic control of nationalized industries.

New women's charter aims to thwart 'Victorian' Thatcher

The TUC General Council was asked, in a motion carried by a large majority, to draw up a charter for women and families.

Central to this was the demand for action to ensure women's rights, opportunities and full participation in society, and end in social and financial discrimination against those who raised children, and adequate support for those caring for elderly and disabled. The council was asked to put proposals before next year's congress.

Referring to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's call for a "return to Victorian values" the motion said Tory plans aimed for a society in which women were re-domesticated and new poor laws replaced public social services.

Solidarity yes, Cruise no

Solidarity was the only union organization in Poland recognized by the TUC, Mr Maszyna (Moss) Evans said yesterday. He opened discussion on international issues.

Mr Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and chairman of the TUC international committee, said desertion and murder would not destroy a movement like Solidarity. The TUC had received warm letters of thanks for the 200 tons of food sent to Polish workers.

Mr Evans also referred to the shooting down of the South Korean airliner. He said it was a "horrible act". It was a reminder of the awful fragility of what we call peace. It was barely imaginable that a billion would be present which would take the lives of 272 innocent people in an unarmed plane.

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Mrs Marie Patterson: 'Degrading victimization'. Mrs Marie Patterson, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the council's advice on sexual harassment was absolutely clear: "Do not support members who are sexually harassing other workers. Alert your members that this degrading form of victimization must be stamped out. Adopt your trade union procedures to deal with sexual harassment."

Rebel at

Rockets fired at Nicaragua Air Force base

Rebel attack closes Managua airport

Managua (AP, Reuters) - Two light aircraft piloted by rebel forces, bombed the city of Managua and its airport yesterday, causing heavy damage but apparently no casualties, an army spokesman said. Commander Roberto Sanchez said that anti-aircraft gunners at the airport shot down one of the aircraft, a propeller-driven Cessna 402, which crashed at the base of the control tower, killing the pilot and co-pilot. He identified the pilots as Agustin Roman, a Nicaraguan who once worked for the national airline Aeronica, and Sebastian Moller, an air force deserter. Other sources, who spoke on condition they were not named, claimed the aircraft came from bases in neighbouring Costa Rica. One aircraft dropped two bombs near the home of the Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, in the south-west section of Managua, shortly before dawn. Father D'Escoto, was away at the time, in Panama City attending a conference of Latin American foreign ministers. Witnesses in the area said the bombs caused some damage, but the extent was not immediately known. There were also no reports of casualties. About 15 minutes after the bombing near Father D'Escoto's house, at around 5:30 am (11:30 GMT), the second aircraft buzzed low over the airport, dropping two bombs. Commander Sanchez said he said one fell near an Aeronica biplane. Almost immediately, soldiers manning anti-aircraft guns lining the runways opened up on the aircraft. Another report said the rebels launched a rocket attack on Air Force installations. The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Senor Luis Carrion, said a Cessna propeller-driven aircraft coming from Costa Rica had fired two rockets at the military air base adjacent to the airport, damaging buildings and a number of aircraft. After four blasts struck the base, police and security forces cordoned off the airport, on the fringe of Managua, and prevented access to journalists and other civilians. At the time of the explosion, scores of protesters were checking in for the first flights of the day, but the airport's main passenger structure seemed to be unscathed. Senor Edgar Chamorro, a leader of an anti-government group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, said last month that his group had obtained several aircraft which he began scattering to Sandinista leaders over the past few days. They said they were dropping them from the US Embassy in Managua. The explosion came at a time when Mr. Cesar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, was in neighbouring Honduras on a visit at least partly aimed at keeping up US pressure on the Sandinistas. Washington blames them for causing the May 24 explosion in the port of Central America, the largest-scale joint military exercise in Honduras. The explosion also coincided with a fresh attempt by nine Latin American Ministers of Foreign Affairs to find peaceful solutions to the conflict of the region.



Gunning for rebels: Mr Weinberger inspecting USS New Jersey off El Salvador

● TENDIGALPA: Mr Weinberger, arrived on Wednesday night and was due to meet the armed forces' Chief of Staff, General Claudio Alvarez, who told a news conference last month that he wanted \$300m (£200m) in additional military aid. (Reuter reports). The Defence Secretary's visit, part of a three-nation Central American tour, spotlights Washington's emphasis on strengthening its allies against destabilizing efforts by Nicaragua to destabilize Central America. ● GUATEMALA CITY: Guatemala's new leader, General Oscar Mejia Victores, said yesterday that his country needed and wanted US aid restored (Reuter).

Seven more die as Zia begins Sind tour

From Hasan Akhtar Islamabad. Seven people were killed and three others critically wounded in an election clash in Baluchistan, north of the troubled province of Sind yesterday. Supporters of a candidate in the Kot Mengal union council elections fired on a rival vehicle outside a polling station. Meanwhile, General Zia-Ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, arrived yesterday on his first visit to some of the towns of Sind since the violent anti-government campaign began on August 14. He landed at Jacobabad, a fairly quiet town close to the Karachi district. General Zia has accused the late Mr Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples Party of leading agitation against him in Sind, but claimed that it has been confined to particular areas. He repeated his charge that anti-government elements backed by foreign money and assistance were responsible for such lawless activities. He said that calm and tranquillity were pre-requisites for his programme to transfer power to a civil government by March, 1985. However, Dr Asrar Ahmad, a controversial right-wing Islamic scholar and preacher who angered Pakistani feminists by his campaign for purdah (veil and chador), described the Sind situation as endangering the very existence of Pakistan. He attacked the regime for treating the Sind problem as one of law and order, and said that not even the most patriotic Islam-loving person would be able to control Sind if its political rights continued to be denied.

Ottawa may cut funding Fees row threatens health service

From John Best, Ottawa. A three-way dispute involving Federal and provincial governments and the medical profession is threatening the foundations of Canada's highly developed and popular public health insurance programme. The quarrel concerns two simple but emotionally charged expressions, "user fees" and "extra-billing." The first refers to the deterrent charges which an increasing number of provinces are putting on the use of hospital beds; the second to charges which doctors impose on patients beyond what the insurance plan pays for medical services. The Federal Government is threatening to cut health care funding to provinces which permit such levies, contending that they endanger the universality of hospital and medical insurance schemes introduced in the 1960s. Half the cost of these programmes - C\$9,300 m (almost £5,000 m) last year alone - is paid by Ottawa, even though they are administered provincially. The Federal Health Minister, Mrs Manique Bagn, has warned doctors that if extra charges are not stopped, "sooner or later we will be back to pre-Medicare days, with private insurance for those who can afford it." Medicare in this country refers to the entire state hospital-medical care package. A meeting between Mrs Bagn and provincial health ministers in Halifax this week produced no solution, though she said later that she was willing to consider provincial proposals on how to do away with extra charges. Of the 10 provinces, French-speaking Quebec is the only one where neither user fees nor extra-billing is allowed. Health care is primarily a provincial responsibility in Canada, but the federal Government can influence its content by setting standards which the provinces have to observe to qualify for Federal financial help. The difference between what the doctor charges and what the provincial fee schedule allows may be considerable, frequently amounting to around 30 per cent, and the patient has to pay it. Usually, doctors who extra-bill have opted out of the health insurance plan. Instead of sending their bills to the insurance office these doctors bill the patient directly. The patient pays and then collects from the insurance plan whatever portion the plan covers. A few of the provinces help pay for Medicare by charging premiums - \$680 (£360) a year per family in Ontario, for instance - but most finance it from general revenues, augmented in some cases by special sales taxes. Four provinces have also adopted user fees for hospital facilities, which are intended to discourage non-essential demand on beds as much as to raise revenue. Doctors who bill through the system and accept the going fee schedule, are inclined to look on extra-billing and direct-billing as important symbols

Soviet envoy's visit upgraded by China

Peking (Reuters) - Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, a Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived in Peking yesterday for talks expected to cover Sino-Soviet relations, which have shown signs of improvement in the last year. At Peking airport, Mr Kapitsa said he would discuss international issues, but gave no details. He was welcomed by his host, Mr Qian Qichen, Deputy Foreign Minister, with whom he is scheduled to hold two rounds of talks. A Chinese spokesman said Mr Kapitsa would also meet Mr Wu Xueqian, Foreign Minister, during his visit, which is expected to last about 10 days. Mr Kapitsa, the Kremlin's leading China expert, has visited Peking several times in the last few years, but this is the first time he has come at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He, his wife, and his two children, were in Peking as the guest of the Soviet ambassador, and his present working visit represents a significant upgrading. He is visiting China about a month before Sino-Soviet talks are expected to resume in Peking, the third round since last October. The Soviet side at next month's talks, as at the two previous rounds, will be headed by Mr Leonid Brezhnev, another Deputy Foreign Minister, while Mr Qian Qichen will continue to lead the Chinese team. Diplomats regard Mr Kapitsa's mission as a counter balance to a visit to Peking later this month by Mr Cesar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, who is expected to be accompanied by a high-ranking official of the US State Department. The visit is seen as evidence of China's steadily deepening policy towards the two superpowers. A rift there has taken place between Peking and Moscow since a call for better relations by Mr Brezhnev in March 1982, after more than 20 years of hostility. Diplomatic improvement has followed from negotiation with Washington over arms sales to Taiwan, as well as realization that a prolonged cold war with the Soviet Union is not in China's best interests.

Freed prisoner made mayor of tremor town

From John Earle, Rome. A week after leaving prison, Signor Maria La Rana, aged 45, a civil engineer, was in office yesterday as Mayor of Pozzuoli, the town west of Naples, where 15,000 of the 70,000 population are reported to have fled for fear that persisting earth tremors herald a volcanic eruption. Signor La Rana, from Senator Giovanni Spadolini's Republican Party, used to be deputy mayor in a Christian Democrat-headed civic administration which recently resigned. He was arrested on charges relating to the issue of building permits and released from prison this week on parole, though the charges against him remain. He heads an administration from which the Christian Democrats have been ejected.

Three-step plan for transfer of Hongkong

Hongkong (AP). The Hongkong Prospects Institute, a "think tank" on Hongkong's future, has proposed a three-stage transfer of the British-ruled territory to be transferred to China in three stages. The idea was immediately attacked by the local pro-Peking daily, the King's Po, which said the proposal "embodied the wishes of the five million people of Hongkong and the one billion people of China." The Institute suggested that in the first stage of the transition - from now until 1997 - the Chinese and British Governments should organize jointly a public opinion survey, the results of which should serve as the basis for their decision on the future status of Hongkong.

Polish prosecutor gives student death details

Warsaw (Reuters) - Charges against six people, including two policemen, in connection with the death of a Warsaw student after he was detained by the police, have followed four months of intensive inquiries. It is extremely rare in Poland and other Eastern-block countries for policemen to be publicly charged in such cases, and the Warsaw public prosecutor's announcement on Wednesday contained a detailed account of the circumstances. It also accused "anti-socialist centres" in Poland and abroad of mounting a "slandorous and deceitful campaign" intended to portray the death as "an act of revenge for the student's mother's political activities." Two policemen, two ambulance staff and two doctors are being charged in connection with the death of Grzegorz Przemnyk, aged 17, who died of massive internal injuries after being picked up in the centre of the capital on May 7 in flustered police action to break up crowds gathered under the banner of the banned Solidarity trade union. Tens of thousands of mourners turned out for his funeral which became a massive demonstration of support for Solidarity. Przemnyk became a martyr in the eyes of Solidarity supporters, who say more than 20 people died

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The Korean jet disaster

Senior Kremlin officials to face questions from Western press

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Senior military and political officials are to give a rare press conference in Moscow today to react to the world outcry over the jumbo jet tragedy and give further details of the Soviet version. The officials include Marshal Nikolai Ograrkov, Chief of the General Staff, and Mr Georgy Kornienko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is believed to be the first time that Marshal Ograrkov has publicly by senior figures are in any case unusual to Russia. Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, gave a detailed press conference in April, but this was regarded as exceptional.

Observers expect Marshal Ograrkov to be pressed to confirm that Soviet fighters shot down the Korean plane, and to reveal at what level the decision was taken. Questions at Soviet press conferences are normally submitted in writing and channelled through a chairman. But in April Mr Gromyko took questions from the floor.

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, yesterday arrived at Sebastopol in the Crimea to attend a ceremony, a move apparently intended to underline the Kremlin's view that its version of events is widely known and the immediate crisis has passed.

The Kremlin has taken comfort from the fact that neither the Western stand at Madrid over the jumbo crisis nor the airline pilots' boycott has been unanimous.

Diplomats said Soviet officials had studied the lessons of

previous Western responses to Soviet outages and had calculated the trade sanctions were discredited and poorly-coordinated when applied. Pravda noted at the time of the US-Soviet grain agreement last month that sanctions were no longer favoured by Western governments.

There has been no official comment so far on the retaliatory measures outlined by President Reagan, or to the 60-day boycott of Moscow flights by British, French, Scandinavian and other pilots.

The last British Airways flight to London from Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport was seen off yesterday evening by well-wishers from the increasingly stranded foreign community, and left a trail of controversy in its wake.

Banning Moscow flights will only damage the airlines themselves and benefit Aeroflot, one European airline official said.

Others said a ban on landing and refuelling rights for Aeroflot at major Western airports would be more effective, but would involve abrogation of the international air services agreement. The pilots' boycott will make no impact on ordinary Russians, very few of whom are allowed to travel abroad.

Tass yesterday reported Sir Geoffrey Howe's meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko in Madrid, but did not report Sir Geoffrey's description of Soviet action as "incredible and appalling". It said the two men had exchanged views on issues of interest to Russia and Great Britain.

Mr Gromyko's speech to the Madrid conference which he said the jumbo's flight had been "cut short" by a Soviet fighter, was prominently printed in Pravda and widely read by Russians, most of whom said they accepted his account. Mr Gromyko's contention that the plane had special links with American intelligence was seen by most Russians as self-evident.

Tass commented that it was significant that the US had not published a passenger list, and said this could be because intelligence agents had been on board the plane.

Soviet press and television carried several statements by Soviet legal authorities seeking to show that Soviet action against the Korean 747 had been in accordance with international law.

Professor Yuri Maleyev, head of aviation law at the Civil Aviation Institute, said that under the Chicago Convention flights over another state's territory could only be made with "express permission" and co-operation had turned Moscow for sanction. The theory that the airliner had strayed accidentally was "virtually ruled out", Professor Maleyev said.

Reporting the Security Council sessions, Tass said the US had staged a "propaganda" show to discredit the Soviet Union and absolve itself of responsibility for the tragedy.

The press carried a stream of excerpts from foreign papers supporting the Soviet case, although nearly all the papers cited were Communist Party Organs.



War games: A US Marines mortar crew in Beirut taking a break after coming under shellfire.

Marines will stay put in Beirut

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration has made clear that it does not intend to change either the size or the status of the American component of the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut, despite continued attacks by Muslim militants.

A State Department official, speaking shortly after a US naval vessel had fired a salvo at Druze positions in response to a shelling against 1,200 US Marines dug in around Beirut airport, also told The Times that the US would not accede to demands being made by some Congressmen that the Marines should be withdrawn.

"To do so would be to abandon Lebanon to chaos and civil war", the official said. He expressed the belief that the US-equipped and trained Lebanese Army appeared to be slowly bringing the situation under control and had recently taken over some strategically-important points in the foothills of the Chouf.

The Army is doing pretty well against formidable odds. The main thing is that the force is holding together better than expected and has not split along political or religious lines.

The official was speaking as an American amphibious force with 2,000 additional Marines on board was approaching the eastern Mediterranean.

Although the US has said the Marines will not be sent ashore, their presence is intended to show the Druze and their Syrian backers that the US will not be intimidated into leaving Beirut.

The official said the British, French and Italian components of the 5,400-man peace force were equally determined to continue with their mission. The French contingent suffered three more deaths last week, bringing to 16 the number of French servicemen killed since they were dispatched to Beirut almost a year ago.

Although President Amro Gemayel of Lebanon has publicly called for the expansion of the multi-national force, no formal requests have been received by any of the four nations' capitals to raise the size of their contingents.

Britain switches envoy's posting

Mr Nicholas Barrington, recently head of the British interests section in Teheran, will not be moving to Beirut as ambassador, as announced last May, the Foreign Office confirmed last night, (Henry Stanhope writes). A spokesman said the reasons were "operational" and that another appointment to the Lebanese post would be made in due course.

However, a high-level inter-departmental committee has been meeting in Washington to consider US options if the Lebanese Army fails to bring the situation under control and the Marines continue to take heavy casualties.

One option, to pull out and let the Lebanese resolve their inter-

nal feuds by themselves, has been ruled out. This would lead to a collapse of President Amin's fragile government and would be an invitation for Syria, which has some 40,000 troops in northern and eastern Lebanon, to fill the political vacuum.

Similarly, a decision to beef up the US force in Beirut also seems a non-starter at present, because it would meet strong opposition in Congress, which is wary of the US being sucked into a Vietnam-type situation in the Middle East.

Representative Clarence Long, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee on foreign operations, announced that he intended to seek to withhold funds for US forces in Lebanon until and unless President Reagan invokes the War Powers Act.

For the moment it seems likely that US ground and sea forces will respond more vigorously if the

Marines come under deliberate attack.

● PARIS: Concern increased in France yesterday about the safety of the peace-keeping force after the latest deaths (Reuters reports). Sources said M. Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, hurried out of a Cabinet meeting to telephone his Syrian counterpart in Damascus when news of the deaths arrived in Paris.

● BAHRAIN: A senior Saudi Arabian envoy flew to Damascus yesterday for talks with Syrian leaders to pave the way for a resumption of Saudi efforts to mediate in the Lebanese crisis (Reuters reports).

It quoted an official source in the Information Ministry as saying Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the new ambassador to the United States, made the trip after a telephone call from Damascus.

WHO'S WHO IN THE LEBANON FIGHTING

The following are the main forces involved in the present fighting in Lebanon:

THE DRUZE, fighting as the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). Comprising an estimated 10 per cent of Lebanon's population, the Druze describe themselves as Muslim but are regarded by most other Muslims as heretics. The PSP was founded by Kamal Jumblatt, who led the left-wing side in Lebanon's civil war of 1975-76, and is now led mainly from Damascus by his son, Walid.

THE PHALANGE or Kataib: a Lebanese nationalist party founded by the father of the present President in 1936. Mainly Maronite but including some Orthodox Christians. The Maronites have been the dominant community in Lebanon since independence, providing both President and army commander. They traditionally look to the West for protection against the surrounding Muslim Arabs.

THE LEBANESE ARMY. Hitherto an ineffective force but, lately retrained by the Americans, it performed well in street fighting in Beirut last week. Officially neutral, the Army has been increasingly drawn into the fighting on the Phalangist side. It is regarded by many Druze and Muslims as an instrument of Maronite

domination. Christians form a majority in the officer corps.

The Shia militia AMAL (meaning "hope"), was formed by the late Imam Musa Sadr, an Iranian and friend of Ayatollah Khomeini. Sadr disappeared mysteriously in Libya in 1978, and Amal is now led by Mr Nabih Berri. The Shia are the underdog community in Lebanon but believed now to be the largest single group. At present allied with the Druze.

THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE, composed of Americans, French, Italians and British, was sent in a year ago to protect civilians and help Lebanon recover its national sovereignty. Has been shelled by the Druze but would prefer not to take sides in a Lebanese civil war.

The ISRAELIS, whose withdrawal from the Chouf precipitated the present round of fighting, were formerly allied to the Phalangists but are now apparently neutral between them and the Druze, so long as Syria does not move in its own forces on the Druze side.

SYRIA: still occupying northern and eastern Lebanon, has condemned President Gemayel's government for signing an agreement with Israel, and is supplying weapons and other equipment to the Druze.

Family flies to freedom in balloon of old maccs

Vienna (Reuters) A Czechoslovak family, who made a spectacular escape across the Austro-Czech border on Wednesday night in a home-made hot air balloon, will be allowed to join relatives in Austria. Interior Ministry sources said.

Police said Mr Robert Hutyra, aged 38, an engineer and sportsman racing cyclist, flew his wife and two children over the border into Lower Austria in a balloon strung together from old raincoats and propelled by domestic propane gas.

Czechoslovak border guards spotted the balloon and fired gas rockets to light up the sky but they were unable to halt its 50-minute flight. Mr Hutyra said he had planned his escape to the last detail two years ago. The winds were favourable on Wednesday.

Wall guards defect to pub

Berlin (AFP) - Two East German soldiers, on duty with the border patrol, crossed over in full uniform, carrying their weapons. Dishevelled after scaling the Wall, they shocked the patrons of the Little Whiteflower Inn when they walked in.

When they announced they had defected the innkeeper and customers applauded and offered them beer and cigarettes.

Punjab clash injures 63

Delhi (Reuters) - At least 63 people, some of them police, were injured in an anti-Government demonstration by Communist supporters in the northern state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India reported.

Police in the state capital of Chandigarh used batons and tear gas to disperse the demonstrators, who threw bricks and stones. The "anti-farmer, anti-worker and anti-youth" policies of the Punjab Government were the target of the protest.

Paid to leave

The Hague (AFP) - Travel expenses and rehabilitation costs will be paid to foreigners who take up a government compensation scheme and go home. It will be put to Parliament next week and will be available to all 543,000 foreigners except citizens of the EEC and Dutch West Indies.

Borneo beaten

Hongkong (AFP) - A US team sponsored by a tobacco company has completed a 43-day, 1,500-mile crossing of Borneo, the first expedition to traverse the island. They trekked through primitive jungle and descended several rivers never seen by Westerners before.

Georgian shot

Moscow (Reuters) - A factory boss in Soviet Georgia, Georgy Saakadze, has been executed by firing squad for embezzlement and taking bribes. Pipe lagging he supplied for Tiblisi's water mains was cheap glass-fibre instead of the high-quality wool felt paid for.

Typhoon alert

Hongkong (Reuters) - Residents left work and hurried home for shelter as Typhoon Ellen approached across the South China Sea. All schools were closed, ferry companies suspended service and the city battered down in readiness.

Racial secret

Johannesburg (AFP) - An abandoned two-month-old baby which South African authorities were unable to classify racially has been adopted by a Pretoria family whose own racial origins have been kept secret.

French solution

Paris - A majority of French people (51 per cent) think that the best way to fight unemployment would be to send the immigrant workers back home, according to a Sofres poll.

Swiss rolling

Berne (AP) - There are 40,000 millionaires or multi-millionaires among the 3.2 million taxpayers in Switzerland, according to official statistics on private wealth in 1981.

Correction

In Western Europe, the country with most resident foreigners is Luxembourg, with 26 per cent, not France, as stated in a report from Paris on September 1.

SEVEN DAYS' FURORE

United States	Soviet Union
Thurs Sept 1 US announces KAL Flight 007 with 269 on board shot down by missile from Soviet fighter 30,000ft above the Sakhalin Island.	Soviet officials admit "an incident" in which fighters warned off unnamed intruder; aircraft had left Soviet airspace; fate unknown.
Fri Sept 2 President Reagan accuses Soviet Union of telling "flagrant lies".	Tass claims KAL plane was "spy." Says some loss of life, says Soviet fighters "fired warning shots with tracer along route of plane".
Sat Sept 3 US names General Vladimir Govorov, commander Soviet Far East region, as giving order to fire missiles at airliner, after consulting superiors in Moscow.	Tass admits South Korean airliner involved, not just "unidentified" plane. Officials acknowledge wreckage found in North Pacific.
Sun Sept 4 US officials, admit under questioning that American reconnaissance aircraft had flown close to Soviet airspace over Sea of Japan before incident.	Colonel-General Romanov, chief of air defence, says KAL plane had been flying without lights and failed to respond to any actions taken by interceptors intending to lead it down to Soviet airfield.
Mon Sept 5 Reagan on TV calls for apology and compensation, plays extracts from tapes of Soviet fighter pilot's radio conversations, which said KAL a navigation light. Officials say KC135 spyplane might have caused initial confusion.	Pravda article by Romanov says jumbo's profile resembled that of KC135. Repeats that airliner had been flying without lights.
Tues Sept 6 US plays 14-minute tapes of Soviet pilot's radio conversations to UN Security Council and releases them to press. World airline pilots call for 60-day ban on flights to Moscow.	Moscow admits shooting down KAL 007 in mistake for US spy plane, regrets loss of so many innocent lives but blames Reagan for "knowingly" sending civilian aircraft into a sensitive area as spy plane.
Wed Sept 7 Administration tells Russians international community "does not and will not accept" Moscow's right to shoot down any aircraft straying into its airspace.	Mr Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, tells conference in Geneva that Soviet Union's frontiers are sacred, and violators must accept full responsibility.

Washington gathers UN support

From Zovianna Pyzarylowsky, New York

The United States and 25 other nations are drafting a resolution in the Security Council, that will risk a Soviet veto, as a symbolic gesture of outrage over the destruction of the South Korean airliner.

Diplomats here cannot recall any occasion where an American initiative gained so many associate architects. Countries from the Third World usually find it embarrassing to support specific US campaigns, and even Europeans find such arrangements difficult and prefer to be bridge-builders.

To the debate on Wednesday, Japan attempted to counter Soviet claims that it had intentionally failed to warn the Korean airliner that it had strayed into Soviet airspace because it was on an intelligence mission.

Mr Mizuo Kuroda, the Japanese representative, said the aircraft had gone beyond its assigned civil surveillance visibility.

Mr Kuroda said that control did not suspect anything amiss until it began receiving an unintelligible transmission at 03:27 Japanese standard time, one minute after the aircraft had been fired on.

Only after the analysis of radar and communication records was it revealed that the jet might have strayed, and at that point it was too late to inform air defence forces.

Victim's son attacks 'evil empire'

From Molsin All, Washington

Mr Trygvi McDonald, son of the right-wing congressman killed in the South Korean airliner, has called on President Reagan to "break off all economic and diplomatic relations with the evil empire - the Soviet Union".

Mr McDonald, aged 22, met Mr William Clark, the president's National Security Adviser, at the White House on Wednesday and gave him a petition urging much tougher sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Before delivering his petition to Mr Clark, Mr McDonald told a rally in Lafayette Park, facing the White House: "My father is gone and nothing can bring him back. If by dying he has ended Western appeasement of the Soviet Union, then he did not die in vain."

When he tried to deliver a protest letter to the Soviet Embassy on Wednesday, an unidentified embassy employee refused to accept it and tossed it back through the embassy fence.

Mrs Kathryn McDonald, widow of Larry McDonald, who was leader of the John Birch Society, has indicated that she may run for her late husband's House of Representatives seat.

After the meeting with Mr Clark, Mr McDonald seemed less

angry and said that the president should not overreact.

He told reporters later: "We must be sure the world wakes up and recognizes the communist threat", but he added that he did not see ending off diplomatic negotiations, or cancelling the Geneva arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

Administration officials said yesterday that President Reagan was considering further steps against the Soviet Union. "I think you're going to see the screw continue to turn", a White House official said.

He added that the degree to which the Administration stepped up pressure on Moscow would depend on Soviet responses to US demands for an apology, restitution for the victims' families and assurances that such an attack would not occur again.

A spokesman for the National Security Council said the focus for the President now was to "seek an allied consensus, rather than frighten people by getting too far out in front".

President Reagan was yesterday meeting Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, US representative at the United Nations, to consider what further action could be taken; and

he also consulted Vice President George Bush.

Mr Bush will also be able to condemn the Soviet action during his 10-day North African and East European tour beginning on Sunday. He is visiting Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria.

Meanwhile, public anger continues to mount. US publishers have announced a boycott of the Moscow Book Fair, and three video games at the University arcade in Austin, Texas, have been reprogrammed with anti-Soviet messages.

Russians are boycotting Russian vodka as a way of expressing their anger (Trevor Fishlock writes). Nine states have told their liquor control boards to stop buying vodka and owners of bars and drink shops are refusing to sell it.

A bar-owner in Maine and another in Detroit made it public by pouring bottles of vodka down the drain.

In Los Angeles, stevedores are refusing to unload a Russian freighter with a cargo of vodka and paper goods. The leading importer of Russian vodka is not joining the boycott. "It won't bring anybody back to life", a spokesman said.



Winning smile: Lidia Wasiaik, aged 21, a medical student from Szczecin, who has been elected Miss Polonia, and become the first Eastern block contestant in the Miss World competition for 15 years.

\$500m arms credit helps Greece sign bases pact

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The United States and Greece yesterday signed an agreement allowing the Americans to operate their military bases in this country at least until the end of the decade in exchange for security safeguards to Greece in the form of credits, military hardware and a promise to preserve the military balance in the Aegean.

For the Socialist Government of Greece, which came to power two years ago on a qualified commitment to dismantle foreign bases, it was a bold and binding option.

To minimize the political cost the move was sandwiched between two pro-Soviet initiatives by Athens this week: the blocking of a European Community condemnation of the Soviet Union for the destruction of the South Korean airliner, and the plan to press for a six-month delay in the deployment of British 2 and cruise missiles in Europe, at Monday's EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Athens.

The bases agreement, concluded after negotiations lasting eight months, was signed at the Foreign Ministry last night between Mr Yiannis Kapsis, the Greek Under-Secretary, and Mr Alan Berlind, the American Charge d'Affaires. They also signed a "sequel" of letters reaffirming President Reagan's pledge of \$500m in military credits to Greece this year, as well as an undertaking to respect the balance of forces between Greece and Turkey.

There was a delay of seven weeks between the initialling of the negotiated English text and the signing of the English and Greek texts which the Greek side insists are of equal authenticity and validity, because of differences over the translation of key words.

One of those words was "terminable", in relation to the ending of the agreement after five years, after a writero denunciation delivered five months earlier. The other was the term "equivalent" with reference to the granting of military assistance to Greece and Turkey to preserve the military equilibrium.

Lawyers walk out of Aquino inquiry

From Keith Dalton, Manila

A walk-out by human rights lawyers and supporters yesterday interrupted the second day of hearings by a presidential commission investigating the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader.

At the same time, the Supreme Court asked the members of the controversial commission, which consists of the Supreme Court Chief Justice and four former justices, to explain within 10 days why they should not be disqualified from inquiring into Aquino's death.

The two moves sprung from widespread doubts in Philippine legal circles about the legality of the commission and the likelihood of a fair hearing into the circumstances of the August 21

killing of Aquino, minutes after he returned home from three years' exile in the US.

The commission is being boycotted by the Aquino family, and the opposition because, they claim, the commission members lack impartiality and are " beholden to President Marcos".

Three petitions were filed early this week with the Supreme Court questioning the impartiality and constitutionality of the commission.

One, filed by Aquino's People's Power Party, sought an order restraining the Chief Justice, Mr Enrique Fernando, from continuing as chairman of the commission on the grounds, among others, that he was too closely linked to the Marcos government and his appointment violated the separation of powers doctrine, by which a member of the judiciary cannot assume non-judicial functions.

The lawyers quit the hearing when the commission balked at letting them present and subpoena their own witnesses and said all witnesses should be presented after consulting with the Deputy Chief Prosecutor, Mr Amador Sison, who is conducting the hearings.

Earlier, lawyers claimed that the questioning of the first witness, a government pathologist who conducted the post-mortem examination on Aquino, "was cut short in fit his testimony into government theory".

Kohl boosts investment

From Our Correspondent, Munich

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Government plans to fight unemployment by consolidating state expenditure and boosting public and private investment, according to the Minister of Economics, Count Otto Lambdorff.

Defending the Government's tight 1984 budget before Parliament yesterday, Count Lambdorff said that public employment programmes demanded by the Social Demo-

Police kill five before Chile protest

Santiago (AFP) - Five people were reported killed in battles with Chilean police to Santiago, a few hours before the start of yesterday's nationwide protest against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

Three alleged members of a commando unit that assassinated Governor of Santiago, General Carlos Urzua, on August 30, were killed in a police raid on Wednesday on their home in the eastern part of the capital, Santiago police said. The house contained "numerous explosives". It was claimed that the police killed two people on the other side of the city. The dead

we said by police to have been members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, who were responsible for General Urzua's killing.

Violence was also reported in the town of Concepcion, 300 miles south of here, where four Anti-Government demonstrators were held in Valparaiso, 90 miles north of Santiago, and students and workers took to the streets of the capital.

The incidents occurred on the eve of yesterday's National Day of Protest, the fifth in the series called by the Democratic Alliance opposed to Chile's military Government.

The four previous days of protest left 34 dead and hundreds wounded. The toll was blamed by the opposition on the Government for having created "conditions for violence."

There were signs of official apprehension about the possible outcome of yesterday's events. Schools and colleges were closed until Monday morning.

But the Chilean Government seemed to have adopted a lower profile in preparation for this month's demonstration, observers said. No curfew was announced and the Army, while primed for action, was confined to barracks, according to an official report.

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THE ARTS

Cinema: Geoff Brown on new releases in London and at the Edinburgh Film Festival, David Robinson in Venice

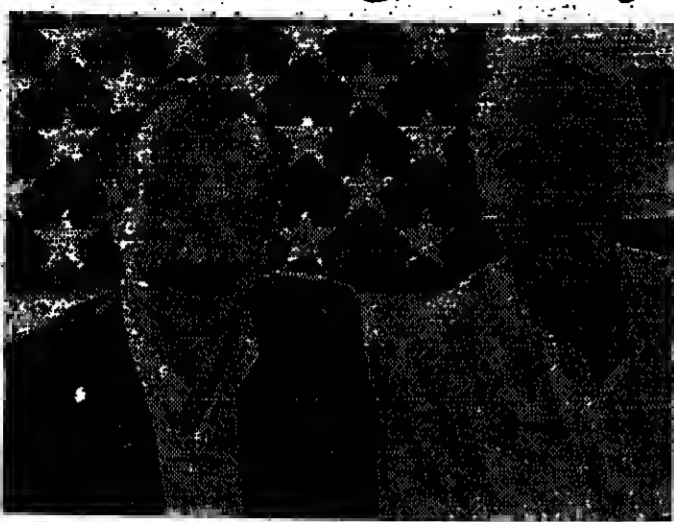
Double-dutching in city squalor

Wild Style ICA Cinema

Return Engagement (15) Screen on the Green

The Pirates of Penzance (U) Classic Shaftesbury Avenue

Cambridge Animation Festival



Tuning in: Liddy, left, and Leary

American slang, fashions and food have warmed their way into our culture, but that vast country across the Atlantic can still seem as mysterious and remote as Tibet or Papua New Guinea. Witness this week's new releases. Wild Style, for instance, could almost be taken for science-fiction. Characters live in garish squalor amongst buildings and trains transformed by aerosol cans into colourful kaleidoscopes of shapes and faces; when not spraying paint they expend their energies reciting impenetrable patter and rhythmically writing on the floor. Yet this is a semi-documentary, filled with the sights, sounds and population of New York's South Bronx, the mysterious activities go by such names as rapping, breaking, scratching and double-dutching. Return Engagement presents a spectacle just as bizarre, though rather more disturbing. An unimpaired duffer sits in an oatmeal-coloured pullover repeatedly saying "I'm a philosopher", whilst his teenage number two, whose nose before 1946 was dead; even if they are alive; the future of the world, furthermore, lies in young kids and video games. Alongside is a whipper-snapper in grey and dark blue, plausibly expounding odious notions of private and public morality. Despite first impressions, these figures of fancy and madness are real, certified people. The first is Timothy Leary, former

Harvard professor and drugs prophet, responsible for the concept. Time in, turn on and drop out; the Home Secretary this week banned his progress up to Britain to publicise his anti-biography. The second is Gordon Liddy, former lawyer, FBI agent, Nixon aide and mastermind of the Watergate burglary. O brave new world, as Miranda said, that has such people in it. The brave new world of Wild Style may be circumscribed by urban poverty and violence, yet the film still carries a refreshingly optimistic charge. Writer-producer-director Charlie Ahearn has soaked himself in the Bronx environment and his sympathy for his subject is infectious. As a piece of cinema, Wild Style enjoys none of the slick effects and visual sheen lavished on Flashdance; but the rough-and-ready 16mm photography, the thunderous sound, straggling plot and pockets of wobbly dialogue never impede our enjoyment of the characters. At the centre is the teenager Raymond, suffering from pimples, a badly scarred nose and a feeble moustache; by night, however, he is "Zoro", the legendary king of Bronx graffiti, who turns idle grey subway trains into loud, victorious murals. Raymond's creative and emotional problems theoretically provide the plot's pivot, but the script constantly tosses them aside for the greater glory of rapping, breaking, scratching and

the like, as practised by the Cold Crush Four: Brother, Chief, Rocker Busy-Bee, Sandra "Pink" Fabars - the list is both endless and absurd. After 82 minutes one emerges dazed, happy and slightly deaf, full of new respect for human ingenuity and the youngsters will to clear a cheerful path through New York's jungle. The lessons of Return Engagement are rather less salutary. For Leary and Liddy, after a combined eight years in jail, have teamed together in become the highest-paid performers on America's lecture circuit: they recount their exploits and declare their thoughts while young audiences, frightenedly, take notes. The film documents eight days in their lives on stage at a Los Angeles theatre, reeking with their wives, lecturing to school children, playing in video arcades, visiting Hell's Angels. Return Engagement provides evidence of his continuing fascination with American counter-culture, but the fragments are assembled here with self-effacing skill. Leary and Liddy are left to reveal themselves through their own words and actions. The tactic works well in small doses, though the viewer is left with a great many questions unanswered. It is only in the final restaurant scene, for example, that we glimpse the pair's combative social relationship and find their minds meeting head on; the public debate only reaches the level of music-hall sparring.



Gerard Depardieu as the revolutionary Danton

Returning with the obscure

A lot of film history is made at festivals. Seventeen years ago Alexander Kluge's Abschied von Gestern won the special jury prize at Venice and proved a landmark in the subsequent launching of the new German cinema. This year Kluge is back in Venice with a new film. The Power of the Emotions, and a new manifesto, still defending the German cinema from the politicians who want to remove its subsidies. Kluge's film is a new exercise in his characteristic style of impressionist philosophy. Here he sets out to explore the place of the emotions in German psyche and society. Even for Germans, quicker than foreigners to pick up a mass of local reference, it is apparently obscure. A German-Swiss co-production, Thomas Koerfer's Gest (Embers) deals with a little-publicised aspect of Swiss history: the massive economic and industrial support given to the Nazi war effort. It was an ironic motto of the times, "Six days we

work for the Third Reich, the seventh we pray for the allied victory". The policy served to maintain high employment and ensure future economic stability. Koerfer's screenplay ingeniously concentrates the action and the issues in the life and home of a rich arms manufacturer and views the tensions through the eyes of the twelve-year-old son of this authoritarian father. The city has witnessed the changing fortunes of many Eastern European film directors in the post-war years. Andrzej Wajda, Poland's greatest director now deprived of his official posts, had two films here, both made outside his own country. Danton, his fine essay on revolutionary corruption and decline, was already in the making in France at the time of declaration of martial law in Poland in December 1981. Since the film is due to open very soon in London, I will withhold further comment until then. A Love in Germany was made more recently, on location in

West Germany. The theme - a wartime love between a German and a Pole - remains to this day wholly unacceptable to the Polish censorship, which is probably why it is so attractive to Poles abroad. Krzysztof Zanussi's Pazis in the Night told of the rather secret attraction between a Polish countess and a young German officer. Based on a best-selling novel by Rolf Hochhuth, Wajda's film is about an earlier love affair between a village shopkeeper and a Polish prisoner of war. The quality of the film is its meticulous observation of the mood and aspect of this obscure corner of the country during the Second World War. The insuperable problem is disbelief in face of the way the couple flaunt their affair. Considering official Nazi strictures about even acknowledging the humanity of the inferior and hostile people these two parade their feelings in a fashion that goes quite beyond all notions of l'amour fou, to become sheer idiosyncrasy.

Dogged by danger

Nineteen eighty-three should go down in Edinburgh Film Festival history as the year of the dog. Not content with Samuel Fuller's electrifying White Dog, the festival director Jim Hickey also served up Lewis Teague's Cujo, piping hot from Hollywood, featuring a rabid St Bernard lurching and slobbering to preposterous effect. After that, every spaniel in Princes Street Gardens seemed lethal, and the soporific documentaries about Cree Indians building bare canoes suddenly acquired a new, if short-lived, charm.

Documentaries and independent films swamped the schedule; the dogs were there for icing, along with proven festival success shortly due for British release (Wajda's Danton, Zeffirelli's La Traviata). The sheer bulk of films at least enabled their virtues and vices to emerge with clarity. Joel DeMott and Jeff Krimley's study in American adolescence, Sewteen, offered an instructive array of cinema vérité flaws: the camera swung madly to catch every character who talked, the lead girl showed off, and audience interest collapsed. Luckily, Australia's Celso and Cora triumphantly proved the genre strengths. The director-grammer Gary Kilday unobtrusively tags along with his subjects - two of Manila's many misfortunates, struggling to keep their young family united and healthy by selling cigarettes (illegally) on the streets.

Two other documentaries stood out from the heap. Steve Dworkin's Arts Council film Shadows from Light brilliantly explored the visual world of Bill Brandt's photographs by weaving his own patterns of shadow and light with its beautifully stark black-and-white photography and gliding camerawork, this was among the festival's most arresting - and refreshing - items. Diane Orr and C. Larry Roberts's SL/1 offered far darker enchantments: the figures stalking in hypnotic slow motion were scientists from 1961, testing for radiation after an accident at an Idaho reactor; the film imaginatively juxtaposes archive clips, investigative interviews and goblets of poetic imagery.

Theatre A cast charged with high passion

Crime and Punishment Lyric, Hammersmith

Yuri Lyubimov's production opens with the sight of Raskolnikov deservingly flashing a hand-held lamp into our eyes and declaring that "a true Napoleon is permitted anything". It ends with a quotation from a schoolboy's story: "Koskalkov was right to kill the old woman: too bad he got caught." This, in short is not the kind of self-enclosed event that normally occupies the Western classical stage. It is an urgent re-examination of the arguments and axioms that fire Dostoevsky's characters, drawing its force and energy from the traditional Russian conviction that Art is important as a direct influence on human actions. However, Lyubimov and Yuri Sankov's version is totally unlike previous Russian novel adaptations that have played over here. Instead of chronological narrative, the action is split up and re-ordered in a fluid, occasional, if episodic, fashion, each one going straight to the central issue without any expository build-up. Knowledge of the book is taken or granted. If supporting detail is needed it happens simultaneously, with the sight of a woman (Bill Swann) going a wastrel to her room like a ferm animal, or Katerina Ivanovna (Paola Dionisotti) leading her starving brood up from a cess-pit and across the stage in the midst of a related scene. All the lighting is directional, most of it concentrated toward the front of the stage against a background of blackness, that occasionally opens up for full-scale nightmare and the appear-



Marmelador (Christopher Guinee) flanked by Sonia (Veronica Roberts) and Raskolnikov (Michael Pennington)

ance of Lyubimov's central figure, an isolated door, symbolizing barriers, change, and fatality. If this is beginning to sound like a director's production, I must emphasize that it is most overwhelming for the quality of the acting. Lyubimov has succeeded in impelling a British company into taking off vertically into high passions. As in all versions, the central thread is the hunter-hunted scenes between Raskolnikov and Porfiry

as played by Michael Pennington and Bill Paterson. This is no cat and mouse game, but rather the pursuit of a lost soul: as Pennington, eyes glittering and face reduced to a razor-like jawline, writes in the inner conflict between guilt and Faustian arrogance, and Paterson closes in with ambiguous friendliness that invites every form of confession, a great event.

Mad scenes have always been the stuff of opera, from Donizetti's Anne Boleyn singing "Home sweet home" to Berg's Wozzeck and Harrison Birtwistle's psychopathic Mr Punch. Lumiere and Son now add to the list with this highly ambitious collaboration between their regular writer David Gale and the Australian composer Frank Millward. The central character, Wade, is a violent killer like Wozzeck and Punch, but in a Take Six suit. A secret agent, in fact. Sent to a Caribbean island to eliminate a couple spying on the local American base, he has an affair with a girl who describes him for a hazy fellow-tourist. He first kills them both and returns to London, convinced that he has completed his mission. MIS, of course, stick him straight in a clinic with a high-powered lady shrink and all the latest gadgets. Up to now the dialogue has been entirely spoken, the exchanges brief and even banal, the music confined to a background or a linking role. Now, in his madness, he identifies his doctor as Elizabeth I, founding mother of British espionage. On sweeps Gloriana to the strains of a horribly derailed galliard while the text explodes in a sustained riot of manic wordplay. The two tourists reappear, renamed Romaine Pope (clearly a reference to another "scarlet whore" in the hated Vatican) and Leonard, which produces the image of Leo menacing Virgo, the Virgin Queen. Ceremonially pricked by the royal applier and invested in a tabard, Wade clearly progresses from the hypochondric to the straitjacket. The last Elizabethan echo is numismatic, closing the play with his apocalyptic visions

senseless ICA

of Revelation and the number of the Beast. Mr Gale's style is off-puttingly flashy and self-conscious - "Mr Visage, the O is most impressed by your produce, to our shadows you add a rayon" - but dumbfoundingly inventive, and gives an extraordinary picture of a disordered mind feverishly verbalizing and recycling remembered images. But inevitably, very little is audible. A words-music synthesis should be able to achieve anything, but practical limitations clip its wings; the initial impact of Punch and Judy is blunted for just this reason. Mr Millward's music is not to blame, being highly scored: a band of four, donning strings, keyboards, percussion and flugelhorn. It embraces its chances to be eerie, witty or lyrical but really striking passages are few: one investiture ensemble, accompanied by piano trio, is a delicious, dreamy juncture of sinuous vocal and instrumental lines. The arioso bits are beautiful without seeming necessary, but Jeanine Osborne (Elizabeth) and Heather Keenan (Romaine) sing them gloriously. Five of the cast are masterful singing actors; the sixth, Trevor Stuart (Wade) has to sustain his huge role on acting alone, combining a trim accountant's wit with ominous determination. It is an impressive performance but he hardly seems a man who would mutilate a corpse; and from interviews it seems that the company's purpose is more forcible condemnation of the spy cult (even, who knows, our present Queen Elizabeth's network) than emerges here.

Staged mainly on a zodiac-painted cloth with slide-screens added, Hilary Swank's production is simple; whether you find them irritating or (like me) fascinating, the complexities have already been sufficient.

As in all versions, the central thread is the hunter-hunted scenes between Raskolnikov and Porfiry as played by Michael Pennington and Bill Paterson. This is no cat and mouse game, but rather the pursuit of a lost soul: as Pennington, eyes glittering and face reduced to a razor-like jawline, writes in the inner conflict between guilt and Faustian arrogance, and Paterson closes in with ambiguous friendliness that invites every form of confession, a great event.

Television Enervating imagery

You can do almost anything with a line, as Walt Disney demonstrated, and taking a line for a walk (Channel 4) was conceived as a "homage to Paul Klee" in which various images from his work were used as material for an animated sequence: birds turned into paving stones, and caterpillars into blackboards, Protus and Edward Lear run riot. In fact everything turned into something else: it was very busy. Although it was agreeable to watch, as most cartoons for some reason are, it was also a curiously enervating experience; what we saw was the creation of patterns without any underlying form, doodles rather than pictures, scales rather than music. Lesley Keen was the animator, and the major part of this programme was devoted to her explanation of what she was trying to do. She is obviously talented and energetic, although I

Advertisement for LEOPARD at GATE CINEMA. Includes text: "...a revelation...stunning...visually towering..." and "LEOPARD THE KING OF COMEDY".

Advertisement for GATE BLOOMSBURY. Includes text: "ANOTHER TIME ANOTHER PLACE", "The Ploughman's Lunch", "GATE MAY FAIR", "The KING of comedy".

Advertisement for THE NATIONAL THEATRE. Includes text: "NEXT WEEK AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE", "12 September to 17 September", and lists of plays and dates.

Hilary Finch at the Edinburgh Festival

The Lighthouse Canongate Lodge

Cambridge University Opera Society are making their Edinburgh Fringe debut this year with a trilogy of work directed by John Bratherton: Fidelia, The Terrorist, and this week Peter Maxwell Davies' The Lighthouse. The idea is to explore their several portrayals of interpersonal and claustrophobic interrelationships, and no better venue could surely be found among the tubercular corners and closes of the Royal Mile than the dank annex of Canongate Lodge. Here, half an hour late commencing the sheer physical mission of the event, three singers and 12 players bravely brought The Lighthouse back to Edinburgh where, three years ago, it had received its first professional performance. This student production by Caspar Henderson is thoughtful, committed and compelling, and proves that the work need not rely exclusively on virtuoso professional performance to make its effect. Under the direction of

Orchestra of the 18th Century Usher Hall

Drummers, I am sure frequently feel taken for granted; yet it is not charity that causes me to single out the timpanist of Frans Bruggen's two-year-old Orchestra of the Eighteenth Century. His keezly musical playing in their Wednesday evening concert of Rameau and Mozart on original instruments was certainly memorable in its own right. But it also epitomized this band's characteristic determination never to allow themselves to appear for one minute to be bearing the heavy burden of authenticity, but rather to bend with defective spontaneity to the truest whims and perceptions of Mr Bruggen's abundantly imaginative musicality. Mr Bruggen is not content to let the astringent string tones, the pungent woodwind and querulous brass speak for themselves. Nor does he bore us with the didactic display of his musicalological learning. Mozart's Symphony No 39 was an essay in delight; in the sheer joy of being able to

rediscover then recreate afresh the raison d'être for the minutest point of scoring, or the context and sensibility of each stage in the music's harmonic evolution. At the centre of the evening, the orchestra's leader, Luc van Dael took the viola and Daniel Stepper the violin as musically self-effacing soloists in Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante K364. Although in the Andante their dialogue was as eloquently responsive as I have ever heard it, on the whole they took their part as points of focus in a brisk, transient sound world, catching and turning every fluctuation of its resonance. There was little time for lingering, least of all where one most expected it: Mr Bruggen was a way of by-passing customary tired rubato and then opening little windows for ventilation at unexpected new viewpoints in a phrase or paragraph. This same wayward, yet constantly stylish approach honoured Rameau in his terzentynt month. The Suite from Le temple de la Gloire became a microcosm of Rameau's triplex imagination in the operatic itself, with demon stringing and piping wind mopping and moving over a graciously paced and ornamented treat.

Whether Bartok was entirely accurate when he told William Primrose that his Viola Concerto was complete in draft form we cannot at present know; one hopes he did not exaggerate as much as Egar about his Third Symphony. The solo part, played with commanding authority in Wednesday's Prom by Nobuko Imai, sounds indeed a finished piece of work from the glorious serenity of the central Adagio (in which the anguish of Bartok's last string quartet begins to resolve itself) to the powerful scutterings of the final Allegro which return to the hitting folk rhythms of Bartok's earlier music. It is the orchestral contribution, prepared like the whole work by Tibor Serly, which in its uniformity seems less characteristic of Bartok. Perhaps that was only a reflection on the dullish support.

Concert Giving the finish some polish

BBCSO/Leinsdorf Albert Hall/Radio 3

given to Miss Imai by the BBC Symphony Orchestra; the players sounded more challenged in the other accompanied work of the evening. Berg's luxuriant concert aria Der Wein. Here Heather Harper found an apt poise and beauty of tone; some of the singing sank under the orchestra (perhaps it was better captured on Radio 3), but phrases like the gorgeous descending tenth at the end of "Der Wein der Liebenden" were nicely turned. The good news in this concert should perhaps have been Erich Leinsdorf's return to the orchestra after more than ten years. But on this occasion Leinsdorf's famed directness and precision seemed more than a little graceless: at the start of the concert Mozart's Symphony No 39 had been braced by solid, slow rhythms; only the sudden, effective repeat of the second half of the finale brought it to life.

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Nicholas Kenyon

Curtain up on the impresarios

moreover... Miles Kington

Have we tried the 1948 file?

There are no conventional routes to becoming an impresario, as Raymond Gubbay, the concert promoter and Duncan Weldon, the theatrical producer, would agree. Both work in fields in which there is little room for rival contenders, and both operate almost entirely without subsidy, offering themselves to the harsh mercies of market forces.

The requirements, it seems, are a readiness to take commercial and artistic risks, an endless capacity for work, and an early start. Gubbay promoted his first concert in 1966, at the age of 20. It was a Gilbert and Sullivan evening at the Theatre Royal in Bury St Edmunds, involving four singers and a piano. By 1968 he had mounted his first South Bank concert, a Donald Swain programme with poems by Beethoven and Tolstoy set to music. Three years ago he donned a tin hat and toured the unaccompanied Barbican Centre with its administrator Henry Wrong, placing an early series of bookings in the concert hall, and today he promotes regular lunchtime concerts there, where audiences can hear an hour of symphonic music for £2 a head.

Weldon entered the theatre at the age of 12, working as a call-boy for three years in his home town of Southport. It was the beginning of the television age, and his passion was to see and to take autographs from such television celebrities as Vic Oliver when they came touring to his local theatre. Now he is the chairman and managing director of Triumph Apollo, one of the driving forces in world drama.

While the two men work in highly contrasting media, there are some illuminating parallels in their ascents.

The sound of music and success

Raymond Gubbay agrees there are similarities between himself and Duncan Weldon: "Well, for a start, we are both nice Jewish boys made good."

There is a certain truth in this, but it needs qualifying. For while Weldon comes from an affluent middle-class family, albeit one which had precious little connexion with the performing arts, Gubbay has clawed his way up from modest Golders Green origins.

Still only 37, he is arguably the most successful promoter of popular classical music in the country, more so even than Victor Hochhauser, for whom he worked 19 years ago for a most informative "10 months, 28 days and 12 hours".

By the end of this year he will have presented more than 100 concerts in London at the Barbican Centre, of which there is no greater fan than he, and a similar number at centres such as the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Fairfield Hall, and in the provinces.

He readily admits that he and his wife are their own Joe Public, and that his childhood immersion in the Strauss/Vienna mode has greatly informed his professional judgments. His democratic tastes have won him not only the support of the public but the scepticism, occasionally manifesting itself as grudging acclaim, of the classical music establishment. Of the four London orchestras, the London Symphony appears the most embarrassed by his advance, for while their performances at the Barbican have had houses often no higher than 65 per cent capacity, 40 of Gubbay's first 50 concerts at the centre were sell-outs, the average turnout has been 90 per cent, and only three evenings have filled fewer than half the seats.

His simple but unassailable philosophy of "giving the people what they want to see" has brought him into a somewhat unlikely alliance with Tony Banks, chairman of the Greater London Council's art and recreation committee. After all, Gubbay himself is a "... go on, say it. A successful capitalist", while Banks is a "... that's right, one of Red Ken's hunch". Yet compare these two credos, the first set out by Banks in a recent letter to *The Times*, and the second by Gubbay.

Banks: "The civic leaders who brought these great (London concert) halls into being with public money wanted them to have excellent standards, but would not want to see them half empty as they are now. There must be much better marketing of concerts so that they compete strongly with going to the cinema and theatre, going out to dinner or staying at home with hi-fi or video."

Gubbay: "From the programmes which I mount, people do look at what else is going on in the concert halls. There is a sort of cross-fertilization. If they come along to mine, maybe they'll go to someone else's and if they go to someone else's maybe they'll come along to mine."

There is an obvious temptation to say that Gubbay's shamelessly populist formal is in danger of lowering standards and of installing wallpaper music in what should be conservatories of high seriousness and - the inevitable word - "excellence". True, he has marketed, with staggering success, a number of *Magic of Vienna* programmes, a Rodgers and Hammerstein evening, a Joshua Rifkin concert of Scott Joplin rags, as well as presenting a notable tourist draw, *London: Historic City in Film*, and the newly restored epic movie *Napoleon*, complete with orchestral accompaniment. True, his brochures verge on the



Raymond Gubbay: nice Jewish boy made good. Duncan Weldon: work, work and more work



brush, in conventional concert hall terms, with their circled RG logos and immediately identifiable house style. Yet a closer perusal of the programmes reveals a range of performers in which Harry Rabinowitz cohabits with Richard Hickox, G and S with Mozart, Rifkin with Beethoven, Massed Guards with the Philharmonia.

"It is true that I have created my own following over the years," says Gubbay, "and that I have built up what you might call a brand image... yes, of course I've had my failures. I suppose the most recent example was when I promoted a concert performance of *The Gondoliers*, which, I agree, doesn't sound particularly original. I got hold of Richard Hickox, who brought his favourite singers. It was a fantastic line-up. In years to come, people will look at that programme and say: 'How could they have afforded that group of singers?' It was a fantastically good performance. It should have been recorded and kept for posterity. But nobody came. We had just 600 people, I think. OK, so I learnt. If people don't want to come, they won't, so we won't do anything like that again."

For the most part, however, Gubbay gets it right. Despite the basic rental of £1,000 a night for the Barbican, plus 12½ per cent of the takings, plus fees that range between a few hundred and several thousands of pounds for the top performers, plus the overheads of his four-strong operation in Tottenham Court Road, he still makes a profit which he describes, with a gale of laughter that sounds remarkably like euphemism, as "reasonable". Then he adds: "In commercial terms, what I do, as an outsider, is not particularly attractive or viable. I enjoy it because it's fun, and because I can earn my living this way."

As in Weldon's case, the formula must be matched in equal part by workaholicism, and there is never a Gubbay concert in London at which its instigator is not present, looking around, talking to the players, speculating on the social profile of his

customers and, of course, watching the seats fill up. Until the returns of the Barbican's own questionnaires come in during October, it is hard to categorize with any accuracy Gubbay's constituency. He knows that 52 per cent of his bookings are through credit card, but agrees that this could mean many things; he knows also that the Barbican bus, commuting from the centre to the main rail terminals, has twice as many passengers on his nights. But again, this could be confusing evidence. "It could be that my audiences come from the suburbs and beyond rather than from the centre, or that they are simply too mean to take a cab." Or both. The one certainty is that they come.

Working hard, playing hard

Duncan Weldon's love affair with the theatre began when he was a 12-year-old in Southport; 30 years later it remains a *grand passion* which consumes him for 17 hours of the day. Like Gubbay, he is at one of his shows nearly every night and, again like Gubbay, he has plenty to choose from since his company, Triumph Apollo, will by the end of the year have mounted no fewer than 40 productions.

Of that total, some 20 will have appeared in London, most of them having toured in the provinces first. Already this year Weldon has put on the Haymarket repertory season with *Heartbreak House*, *School for Scandal*, *Uncle Vanya* and *Keats*. When Peter Ustinov's play *Beethoven's Tench* goes to the Ahmanson Theatre in Los Angeles, he is engineering an exchange involving Jack Lemmon and Charlton Heston. The list goes on and on. In

October Joan Plowright and Frank Finlay open in *The Cherry Orchard*, directed by Lindsay Anderson, again at the Haymarket. Beryl Reid in a new revue, Danny La Rue playing the female lead in *Hello Dolly!*, and then the round of pantomimes, which still represent for Weldon one of the most rewarding forms of entertainment.

As with Gubbay, it is the eclecticism of his operation that pre-empted harsh criticism of his fiscal motivation. He too has had his flops - most recently the controversial *Great and Small* when in Manchester. As a producer in the unusual position of working almost entirely without "angels", he realizes that it is only the profits from box-office success that will finance the lean periods.

That "nice Jewish boy made good" tag of Gubbay's really applies to Weldon only if you accept that his father, in the best and worst of Jewish traditions, was not exactly supportive about the young Duncan's ambitions in the theatre.

"The family business was a chain of photographic shops, and my father said I could either join it or go into the theatre. But he said, if you go into the theatre you can piss off. Well, I wasn't going to become a roving vagabond with no means of income, so I joined the business."

Like many a Jewish son before him, he was worked harder by his father than were any of the other employees but he also managed to make the link between his lot and his vocation by taking publicity photos for provincial theatres. In this way he became friendly with several actors, particularly David Kossoff. He was even asked by the actor to help wear his son Paul from his drug addiction. The effort failed, of course, and Paul died a few years later.

Weldon describes his early progress as a producer as "doing plays with David, then doing plays without David... the rest of the story, you know". Well, not quite. We know that he employs more actors than the National Theatre and Royal Shakes-

peare Company combined, that his average expenditure on each production is £100,000 (four times that in the case of musicals), and that he now often gives work to the great names, the Richardsons, Harrisons and Morleys, who were filling the theatre in Southport when he was a call-boy.

We know also that he enjoyed a fruitful association with Louis Michaels, the impresario and theatre chain owner. What we do not know is the formula for such growth. If you accept Weldon's analysis you must believe that the whole thing is based almost entirely on three things: work, work, and more work. Surely this is disingenuous; there must be something more, apart from the conspicuously good business head. Some talent, like Gubbay's for spotting a hole in the market and then conjuring up the appropriate plug?

It would seem not: Weldon may be a supplier of work and a filler of theatres, but he is not an initiator like Gubbay; he has a faith in the drawing capacity of star actors, rather than in the value of an innovative repertoire. *Great and Small* notwithstanding. So we are back to the basic commodity of hard work. Weldon makes clawing motions in the air and says, with a sudden grimace: "Clawing your way up. That's what it is. Clawing and clawing."

The clawing begins at 7.00 each morning when he receives what he calls "my alarm call". In fact it comes from the agent Richard Stone, who stays talking for half an hour about business and clients, six mornings a week. "Richard is a close friend, though. He tells me I'm the only person he knows who gets started as early as that, so he can get me out of the way for the day."

Weldon works in Waldorf Chambers, high above the Aldwych, in what used to be Ivor Novello's flat. His own office is the old music room, and his desk stands where the grand piano used to be. Through the door is the bedroom where the composer died in 1951. On the walls of the passage are the posters of Weldon's productions, stretching back into the 1960s.

"Hard work," he says. "The fact is that I am in love with the theatre, and I find the quiet days harder than the busy ones. Whatever success I may have had I owe to the fact that I am quite simply ready to put in more hours than anybody else. In this business you can't hope to put in nine-to-five hours five days a week and expect to make a go of it."

It is hardly surprising that Weldon regards theatrical subsidy as a mixed blessing. "Don't get me wrong, I am not against it, I simply believe that it carries the danger of making the recipient lazy. If I do a show, it is either my own or my friends' money." He has little time for subsidized companies who complain about going through a lean time, then put on "an obscure, 12-set, 30-hand play".

Weldon stresses that his profits are not colossal, and that anyway the theatre is not a profession which attracts aspiring money-makers. Which takes him back again to his call-boy times: "In those days I made £1 a week, and everything I got paid was total profit. I wish I made a £1 profit these days." Dramatic licence, perhaps.

Alan Franks

Barbara Gamarekian learns what US presidents talk about in the barber's chair

The man who knows the heads of state

Washington To a small, inconspicuous barber's shop in the lower lobby of the Sheraton-Carlton hotel, a block from the White House, comes a parade of Cabinet secretaries, top-level White House personnel and members of Congress. The walls are lined with personally inscribed photographs of the clientele, and the names tell the tale: Reagan, Regan, Shultz, Haig, Weinberger, Erlichman, Nixon, Meese, Baker, Bush, Ford, Rockefeller, Kissinger, Deaver. "To Ma Pitts, with thanks for keeping me neat and trim," wrote Donald T. Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury. "To my friend Milt with warm, best wishes - AL" wrote the former Secretary of State, Alexander M. Haig Jr. The telephone rings. It is the office of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, cancelling an appointment because of the dowling of a South Korean jetliner by a Soviet fighter plane. The lure for these famous

customers is Milton H. Pitts, a rosy-faced man who wears his own silver mane in a softly swept-back pompadour. He has been the White House barber for three Republican presidents - Nixon, Ford and Regan - and is now in what Washingtonians like to call private practice. Vice-President Bush has been a customer for a dozen years. "In fact, the day he announced his candidacy for the presidency, I cut his hair," Mr Pitts recalled. Most of his customers, he said, reveal no great state secrets but are always ready for small talk. But Kissinger is the type of fellow who is always reading, he said, and Gerry Ford - he was a very friendly, informal man, but he wasn't much for talk; he always had something to read. "As for Regan, we talk about old movies and old stuff like that," said Pitts. "He's a very warm person. I don't see why these women don't like him."

It was back in the early days of the Nixon presidency, he recalls, never met before, came in. He was wearing a red sports jacket, grey trousers, blue shirt and bow tie. I cut his hair in 18 minutes." In the Nixon and Ford years Mr Pitts spent each Tuesday and Thursday from 9 am until 7 pm at the White House, in a small room set up as a barber's in the basement of the West Wing. His customers, whom he charged his regular \$15 fee, were Cabinet officers and members of the senior White House staff. The Carter White House years were lean ones for Mr Pitts in terms of White House access. President Carter chose to have his wife's hairstylist trim his locks in the privacy of the family quarters and Mr Pitts decided that if the man at the top was not going to use his services, he would move on. However, old White House customers such as Henry A. Kissinger, William Safire and William Simon continued to visit him at his unisex hairstylist's at the New York.

Barbara Gamarekian, whom I had

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 145)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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- ACROSS: 1 Theatre gallery (7) 2 Foxes (5) 3 Climbing plant (5) 4 Collar band (7) 5 Music for nine (5) 6 Large amount (4) 7 Contested closely (7) 8 Crash neutraliser (5) 9 Graduate (7) 10 Aquarium fish (4) 11 Loyally followed (5) 12 Payment to ex-wife (7) 13 Whole amount (3) 14 Footways (5) 15 Cruelty rision (5,4)
- DOWN: 1 Tie up (4) 2 Riches (5) 3 Frankness (13) 4 Produce (5) 5 Woman's doctor (11) 6 Admirability society (13,4) 7 Embryonic outer (5,5) 8 Edible mollusc (8) 9 Wealthy (7) 10 Brand (5) 11 Bilbo Baggins' nephew (5) 12 Church song (4)

SOLUTION TO No 144 ACROSS: 1 Speedo 5 Eccite 8 Pax 9 Nosh up 10 Archil 11 Jowl 12 Dentius 13 Peonon 15 Cutlet 17 Flin flop 20 Arm 22 Opener 23 Outlaw 24 YDU 28 Gestito 26 Surety. DOWN: 1 Photo 3 Echehon 4 Oppidan 5 Evali 6 Cacti 7 Tribune 14 Edrice 15 Copious 16 Treator 18 Punks 19 Larva 21 Meant. Price-rising Concise Crossword tomorrow

سكزانت الاصل

FRIDAY PAGE

TALKBACK

Slimming danger

From Dr William Parry-Jones, The Warneford Hospital, Warneford Lane, Headington, Oxford.

The medical significance of the fashions introduced in the sixties by Barbara Hulanicki, featured recently in Spectrum (August 15) cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed.

The era of the Twiggy phenomenon and the fashion industry's remorseless preoccupation with slimmness has coincided with an unprecedented increase in the prevalence of eating disorders in teenage girls and young women.

The "classic Bites" and the "beautiful skinny people" may have been a "designer's dream", but the quest for an unrealistic and unattainable ideal has turned into a secret nightmare for thousands of women.

Still in fear From a reader in south-west London

As one of those "battered wives" we hear so much about, I would like to put another side of the access rights controversy.

For years I was married to a very violent man until I finally escaped with my two sons to a Woman's Aid refuge.

What this means is that I can never be free of him. He will always know where I am, what I do, whom I see and who visits me.

I lost my home and all my possessions (my fear of reprisal outweighed everything else), and I can hardly be said to have gained my freedom or even peace of mind.

Having lived in fear of him for years I find I am still living in fear of him because the access rights demand that I have to do so.

Having a binary time, wish you were here

Computer holiday camps are the latest thing for youngsters who get more fun out of programming than building sand castles. Peta Levi finds out what goes on among the keyboard kids

There are now about two million computers in Britain - more per head of population than any other country.

For increasing numbers of children, no longer on computing, the idea of a perfect holiday is no hours with buckets and spades but days spent gazing into television screens, playing computer games and writing computer programs.

Computers have been called divorce makers. Husbands who become obsessed with computing tend to lock themselves away in a spare bedroom, ignoring their wives and families.

Children can disappear for hours of solitary play with their sophisticated toys. Computers can become addictive.

For children like Peter, traditional family holidays can seem dull. This year he was one of 55 young people (and three adults) who went to Computer Park '83 at Grendon Hall.

Some computer holidays are simply an adventure or activities holiday plus up to two hours of computing a day.

At Computer Park '83 the focus of the holiday was computing. Seventy computers (of 11 different makes) were available from 9am to 9pm and there were a number of other computer-related machines - robots, music synthesizers, a simulation of landing

and taking off a jumbo jet from Gatwick and a program for disco lights.

It is not a structured course and all activities were optional. One computer supervisor, their ages ranging between 17 and 24 - was allotted to each group of five children.

The children were of mixed abilities and came from a wide range of backgrounds. However, the relative absence of girls was noticeable - only three (and one mother) out of 55.

Perhaps it was not surprising that two of the girls at Computer Park '83, 14-year-old Natasha Franklin and her sister Camilla, aged 12, from Buckinghamshire, had not asked to go on the computer holiday.

The rise in computer interest among children can be measured by the demand for such holidays. Last year, Carter and Tilsley organized a single computer holiday of one week, which was oversubscribed.

Normal school was unthinkable but their father had booked them on it. Natasha said: "He thought we ought to learn how to use a computer. We didn't know what to expect, but it was great fun. There are lots of activities and we even enjoyed the computing."

As with all beginners, they started with an intensive two-day course.

The third girl, 15-year-old Katie Godwin, had come for the second year running. Her mother, a secretary, came on her own the following

week, to master word processing. Do computers, then, undermine conventional family life? Not, it seems, if mum and dad are both in on the act.

Mary and David Bevin's son Peter has been computer-mad for two years but they have not found his hobby isolating. Mrs Bevin explained: "My husband and I gave ourselves a ZX 81 for our fifteenth wedding anniversary, but Peter, then 11, immediately took it over. He would have occupied it for 24 hours a day if we hadn't made him eat, sleep and tidy his room."

Peter doesn't take as much exercise as he did, but his many computing friends are frequently in the house talking about computers. He has written a vocabulary program to help with French homework.

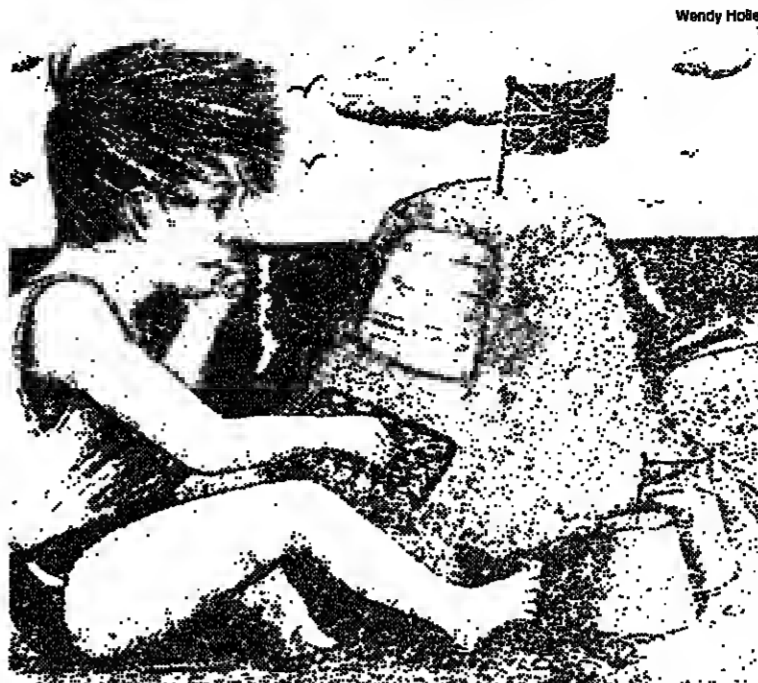
David Bevin, now retired, has always been interested in computers and Mary, a primary school teacher, was trying to get a job. At her interview she was repeatedly asked: "Have you any experience with computers and would you be happy to use one in the classroom?"

She now has a job, partly due, she thinks, to her being able to be positive about her interest in computing. She found handling a computer much easier than she had expected.

Does the increasing popularity of computer holidays spell the impending demise of family holidays? For all but one or two children at Grendon Hall, this was not their only holiday.

In spite of the cost (£17 a week), the majority were also going abroad, with or without their parents, or for a holiday in Britain, if only to take over a friend's seaside home to look after their pets.

Richard Walker, 12, who was there for the second year running, this time with his 10-year-old brother David, was succinct: "I hate beach holidays. I'm allergic to large quantities of sun and can't stand being outside for long."



Take a turnip Miss Smith

"The farmer wants a wife", according to the nursery rhyme. Perhaps. But a secretary? The two do not seem, even metaphorically, to walk hand in hand.

The world of mud and slurry, green gumboots, and late-night lambing seems far removed from that of polished desks and soft carpets, dictaphones, and typewriters.

But farming has changed, and so have secretaries. There is now an Institute of Agricultural Secretaries, and tomorrow it is to hold a seminar at North Oxfordshire Technical College, Banbury.

The moving spirit behind the institute is its present chairman, Jenny Barker, a small, energetic woman who started as a secretary with the Thames Water Authority, for which she still works, part time.

But on most days, she drives around the Oxfordshire countryside, calling in at farms for a few hours at a time to help with the accounts and correspondence.

In the past 20 years farms have become not only much larger, but also far more complex operations and many farmers are not able to cope with the administrative as well as the physical work.

One of her part-time employers is Mr John Homewood who farms 600 acres of arable crops near Abingdon. The family also has a pig unit of 250 sows, and some 5,000 turkeys and geese which they fatten for the Christmas market.

"It was about a year and a half ago, when we put in the pig unit, that my son Geoffrey, decided he could not manage both that, and all the paperwork," Mr Homewood recalls. "We were introduced to Jenny through a friend, and now she is like one of the family."

To help farmers to determine the cost-effectiveness of various schemes, Jenny has bought her own computer. Some of its most popular uses are for wages, stock control, budgeting, and VAT returns.

"A farm secretary must have considerable technical knowledge of the mechanics of farming," she says. "Ideally, she should also be able to do practical jobs like driving a tractor, or helping with the milking."

"It is a real, and responsible career, not just a means of earning a bit of pin money."

John Young

On Monday Modern Times meets the people who stand up to make you laugh

Looking into a child's heart

In 1980 heart disease, normally associated with middle age, obesity and high blood pressure, killed 1,378 children under 14 - almost 11 in every 100 deaths of children. The number is not only surprising but alarming.

Research funds are paltry: even the British Heart Foundation gave only 3.7 per cent of its budget of £12,386,000 over the last five years to research in paediatric cardiology.

The causes of congenital heart disease - heart defects from birth - are relatively unexplored.

"We do know that drugs like thalidomide and, to a much lesser extent, phenytoin, used against epilepsy, can cause damage. So can German measles contracted during pregnancy," said Professor Fergus Macartney, who holds the British Heart Foundation's Vandervell Chair of Paediatric Cardiology at the Institute of Child Health in London and is also an honorary consultant at Great Ormond Street Hospital.

"Sometimes problems are located in the electrical wiring of the heart in the atrioventricular junction, dividing upper chambers from lower," he said. "But till recently these problems were very difficult to sort out even with the most sophisticated methods."

Last year Great Ormond Street carried out open-heart operations on 250 children with congenital heart disease. About two-thirds of the sufferers do so very well with surgery and go on to lead normal, unrestricted lives. But a third either cannot be operated on or remain in ill health after surgery the professor said.

The case history of Alistair Grieve, aged 17, of South Woodham, Essex, illustrates the suffering of young heart patients in graphic terms.



The Grieves - Doreen, Elliot, Neil, Jan Tom and Alistair

student, now appears alert, friendly and energetic. He is 5ft 10in, and weighs only eight and a half stone. A thick scar runs from his neck to navel, testimony to three open-heart operations, the first at the age of three months.

He weighed less than 6lb at birth in 1966, and soon lost weight, turning grey and refusing feeds: he just slept. The family doctor diagnosed mucus on the chest, but his mother Doreen and the health visitor sought a second opinion from the paediatric consultant at Whipps Cross Hospital in Leytonsstone.

Within days Alistair was operated on to bind the pulmonary artery which was spilling blood. After four months he was discharged weighing 6lb: he was so fragile that his mother was frightened to touch him.

The operation retarded him in feeding himself and walking, which he only managed at 18 months. Drugs

he became paralyzed down his left side and lost all power of speech. I was horrified. I thought he'd suffered a stroke. The next day an abscess on the brain was removed at Great Ormond Street.

Alistair recovered enough to start at Caterham High Comprehensive School where he picked up two G levels and four CSEs. "But still he wasn't leading a normal life," said his father Tom Grieve, an electrician. "We had to watch him all the time for fear of something happening in the road with cars. Sometimes he'd sneak out to play with his brothers but after 10 minutes' running he'd be exhausted and have to spend the next two or three days sleeping it off in bed."

At 14, Alistair agreed to a risky third operation. The nine-hour by-pass surgery was a success and after three months' convalescence he learnt to swim and took up badminton and cricket.

"I feel good now," Alistair says. "I just hope it lasts for a while."

To discover the causes of congenital heart disease, Professor Macartney is building up a large computer data base to improve diagnosis and decision-making.

It is already possible for doctors to get a picture of the heart, using electrocardiograms and computers, in 17 dimensional space - allowing them to give correct diagnoses three quarters of the time. Already hearts in unborn babies can be seen with scanners at 16 weeks of life. This vital information enables doctors to decide in advance if surgery may be necessary.

"These developments give us clues," Professor Macartney said, "and that gives us hope for the future."

Paul Nathanson

How to keep baby sound asleep

Babies after delivery seem to miss the emotional security provided by the close embrace of a noisy womb. Old-style nannies rapped a shield faintly round their charges to reproduce some of constriction, such as they had experienced during the previous 40 weeks.

More modern child care experts in Japan are extending this principle by recording womb noises and then playing them back to the youngster in the cot.

Bandai Industries, Japanese toy makers, have cooperated with Dr Hajime Murooka, of the Nippon Medical School, to produce a customised integrated circuit. They claim that after listening to the battery-charged microphone, four out of five infants drifted off to sleep, usually within minutes. The manufacturers suggest that this method is so consistently effective that the failure may be a pointer to early deafness.

The system has been tried with success at the Northern General Hospital in Sheffield: earlier experiments with different recordings at King's College in London were not so encouraging. The machines are now to be made available for testing in private homes.

Soon, it is hoped, godparents will be able to give a teddy bear which makes a noise more useful than the usual squeak so that their godchildren will be spared sleeping draughts and the parents sleeplessness.

Cat caution Cats can be blamed for Sebastian Coe's lack of form on the running track just as surely as if he had tripped over one.

Blood tests have shown that he is suffering from a cat-borne disease,

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Thinking back

Mr Keith Carmichael, the Briton in an Arab jail who is suffering from a compression fracture of one of the bones in his spine, has severe pain spreading to the areas supplied by the nerves leaving the spinal column at the site of the fracture.

His publicized misfortune might help others to understand the association between injury or disease in the back with pain elsewhere in the body, for one of his complaints is of loin and groin pain.

Although patients are always ready to accept that sciatic pain may be due to spinal problems, they seem reluctant to believe that this mechanism can affect different levels of the spine and give rise to pain in other parts of the body. This point has been made by Mr E C Ashby, an orthopaedic surgeon, in a review of loin and groin pain in *Lancet*, a postgraduate medical journal.

Doctors can often demonstrate that the pain comes from the spine by showing that it is related to posture and movement. Loin and groin pain can cause such anxiety that patients find it hard to believe that it sometimes stems from back trouble and not always from sexual indiscretion.

Breathtaking Over a million people in Britain wheeze, or have had attacks of wheezing, so that while an annual death rate of 1,500 from asthma poses an important problem for doctors, it represents only a remote

danger for any individual patient. Until the 1930s, it was mistakenly taught that asthma was never fatal, and this outdated lore still lingers in the layman's mind sometimes with lethal consequences.

Dr A E Tattersfield and Dr M J Cusley from Southampton University have published a paper in this month's *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, discussing the problems of sudden asthmatic death. Probably the commonest cause is too little treatment too late.

Analysis has shown that in many cases the apparently rapidly fatal attack has been preceded by days of progressively deteriorating lung function. Unfortunately, both patients and doctors are as bad at noticing this as they are at assessing the severity of an acute attack. Some patients not only underestimate its seriousness because they have become accustomed to the discomforts of breathlessness, but minimize their difficulties in an effort not to be a nuisance with their recurrent disability.

All doctors should, in Dr Tattersfield's view, supplement their clinical assessment with objective airflow estimations: it is a straightforward procedure, carried out with a simple instrument and is no more complex than taking blood pressure. The pulse rate, too, gives an indication of severity, a rate of over 130 being associated with a high risk of complications.

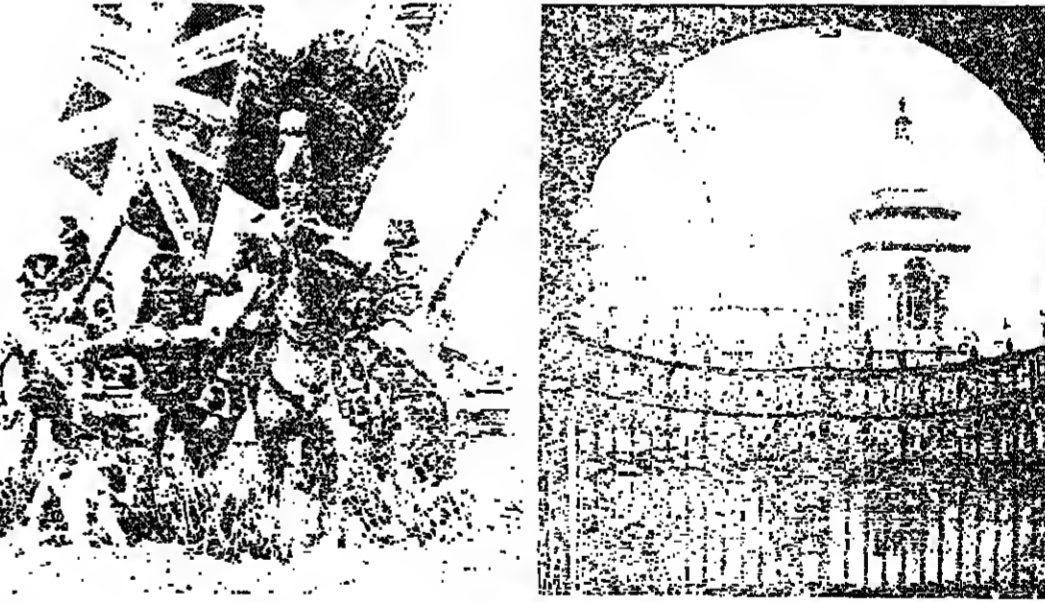
The data suggest that patients who are known to be bad at judging their own breathlessness should be taught to use a home respiratory flow meter so that if they start to deteriorate they can immediately be prescribed lifesaving oxygen, and adequate doses of steroids and anti-asthma inhalers.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford Medical Correspondent

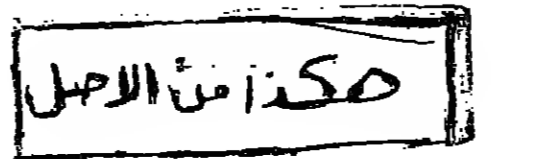
THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

War games: How Napoleon won Waterloo on the game-boards of Scarborough



Travel: Getting back to grass roots in The Gambia; trekking through Tuscany; best-value fares to the antipodes Paul Jennings laments the laceration of Liverpool Street station Roy Strong asks if we have too many Bank Holidays Family Money: Pensions, can early leavers expect a fair deal soon? Sport: Will Yorkshire win their first cricket title for 14 years? PLUS All the news from home and abroad. Values. Double-glazing, how to see through the sales talk. Drink: The Californian supergrapes. Collecting postcards: Paperbacks of the month: Bridge and Chess: Critics' choice of the coming week's events in the arts.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BRAZIL AND THE BANKS

The rescheduling of Third World debts seems to have become a continuous activity. No sooner is one set of negotiations completed than another is begun.

governments do not step in now, they will have to step in later. If the banks ended the charade and recognized that their Third World loans were bad, their capital bases would be wiped out.

The ultimate cause of the crisis facing Brazil and its bankers is the gross irresponsibility of the country's financial policies. Last year its budget deficit amounted to over 15 per cent of its national income.

IRELAND IN TWO PARTS

There was never much doubt about the outcome. The question put to the Irish people was taken to mean, Do you want the present legal ban on abortion to be made safe by an addendum to the constitution?

extent to which the forms and institutions of society should be changed in order to correspond with changes that have actually occurred or are occurring in the character of society.

The proposal that Unionists are specially suspicious of is completion of the Anglo-Irish council with a parliamentary tier including an element drawn from the Ulster Assembly.

TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL REFORM

When new technology hits an ancient industrial process, the process dies. When new technology assaults an ancient institution like the Civil Service, the institution does not perish.

ability of the system will open up the possibility of substantial change in fiscal structure for the first time since the mid 1970s. Sad lessons from past essays into an earlier generation of new technology, like the Department of Transport's Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea, led the planners to insist on a minimum of external disruption if targets were to be met.

Department of Health and Social Security, compares in its complexity with the United States NASA enterprise in putting men into space. The DHSS new technology will not be operational until the mid-1990s.

On a twin track to deterrence

From Lord Mayhew. Sir, Though a strong supporter of the twin-track decision, I find your leader of September 5 ("Be firm, be logical") too negative.

Unsettled doubts in airliner incident

From Dr L. T. Weaver. Sir, The drastic act of apparently shooting down a Korean airliner should be taken as an indication of the fear the Russians have for the West.

Alliance in more than a name

From Mr Aubrey Jones. Sir, The decision taken by the SDP's National Committee against joint selection with the Liberals of candidates for the European elections is a significant step towards impending an eventual merger of the two parties.

Dispute over Belize

From the Prime Minister of Belize. Sir, There are three facts to remember when referring to the article on Belize by Mr George Walden (August 12) and a letter in The Times of August 23.

From the Reverend Claude Riches. Sir, Before we give ourselves up to unrestrained condemnation of the Russians, ought we not to ask ourselves whether we are entirely clear in our own minds what the attitude of British military authorities might be if an Argentinian plane, albeit one having the

From Mr Alan H. Cauter. Sir, How can we conduct nuclear disarmament negotiations (other than meaningless ones) with a country that shoots down civil airliners?

Indiana's tax laws

From the Governor of Indiana. Sir, Recently I read the article about US methods of unitary taxation that appeared in the July 1, 1983, issue of your paper. The article listed Indiana as a state which has adopted this method of taxation.

From Mr Martin E. Simons. Sir, A most important aspect of the Deloitte Gas efficiency report, by Deloitte Haskins & Sells, published late August, is that it will force the Department of Energy and the British Gas Corporation to come to an accommodation of their differences which have not been helped by insular attitudes or the whims of successive governments.

Church and politics

From the Very Reverend Monsignor George R. Leonard. Sir, Your front page headline, "Hume tells priests to get involved in politics" (September 8) was not supported by the report below it.

Straw burning

From Dr M. A. Plint. Sir, The most recent authoritative study of the subject, published by the United States National Academy of Sciences last year, shows conclusively that, if present trends continue, the carbon dioxide content of the earth's atmosphere will double within 50 years.

If UK gas prices were to be governed by the marginal cost of supplies, then the Government would have no financial inducement to minimise such costs.

Realistic energy pricing is essential for industry, whilst sensible heating costs, which rose 25 per cent per therm in the last financial year, are vital for our ageing population.

Peace in Latin America

From the Colombian Ambassador. Sir, It is impossible for me to overlook yesterday's article (September 5), "Colombia's own savage El Salvador" by your correspondent in Bogota, since it does not state the whole truth.

The burning of coal and oil, now outstrips the rate at which vegetation can remove this carbon. Any reduction is important.

commercial of France and the Industrial Revolution for Developing Countries, of Denmark, to assist private Colombian industrialists to construct a new cement factory, precisely in that Magdalena Medio region.

Wedgwood's service

From Mr Christopher Wade. Sir, I write from the Queen Anne house in Hampstead mentioned in David Hughes's entertaining piece (September 3) about Wedgwood's dinner service for Catherine the Great.

According to Dr George Williamson, who among many other things was art adviser to J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the Wedgwood family visited Leningrad to enquire about the service and was assured that it no longer existed.

Mr Wesker's paradise

From Mr Robert Muller. Sir, Re Wesker v Levin (feature, August 30), Mr Wesker lives in a theatre playwright's paradise. Most novelists, who probably work even harder than playwrights, are never reviewed at all.

Iced bunkum

From Mr J. M. Adams. Sir, There is no need for Dr Couper (September 6) to be in doubt about the constituents of his ice cream. He can obtain, free, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a most helpful booklet, called Look at the Label, which gives the meanings of all the "E" numbers.

From Mr Peter Motley. Sir, Presumably the chocolate-flavoured E in Dr Couper's E322, E471, E (ad nauseam?) stands for "ersatz".

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE September 8: The Duke of Gloucester visited the Scottish Railway Preservation Society and the Public Library and Rehabilitation Works in Bo'ness this morning. His Royal Highness was entertained to lunch by the Provost of Falkirk District Council (Mr J. Docherty) and later visited Melrose, Scotland.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE September 8: The Duke of Kent, as Patron, was present today at the Civil Service Motoring Association's Diamond Jubilee Luncheon at the House of Commons.

The Queen will open the Aberdeen Curling rink near Dyce airport on October 18 and will later visit the bungalows at Dyce owned by the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a luncheon at Buckingham Palace on November 2. The Princess of Wales will visit one of the MacIntyre Communities for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults at Westoning Manor, Bedfordshire, on September 20.

The Princess of Wales will receive a copy of *Stories for a Prince* in aid of the Royal Institute for the Blind, in London, on October 26.

The Princess of Wales will open the West Indian Family Centre, in Brighton, on October 27.

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The Princess of Wales, Royal Patron of the British Deaf Association, will visit the association's headquarters in Carlisle, Cumbria, on November 17.

The Princess of Wales will visit the Cardiff Community Dance Project on Friday 21.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will open the British Racing School at Snaithwell Road, Newmarket, on November 25.

The Princess of Wales will open the Wantage Adult Training Centre on December 2.

The Princess of Wales will open the Park Lane Fair in aid of the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops in December 6.

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the Welsh National Opera, will attend a performance of *Carmina* by the Welsh National Opera, at the Dominion Theatre, London, on December 7.

The Prince of Wales, Patron of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a concert in aid of the fund at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on December 20.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron, association for all speech impaired children, will attend a National AFASIC Week charity gala concert at Guildhall, on October 13.

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Secrets in stone: The traditional arts of stone carving have survived in northern China, though the products of the carvers and sculptors are now made in state-owned factories such as this, rather than in individual studios for wealthy patrons. The sculptures, depicting mythological figures are made for both domestic and international markets.

Church news

New joint role for Catholic and Anglican commissions

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

For the first time the national commissions of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches are to be brought into the work of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, in exploring obstacles to unity between the two and how to overcome them.

The International Commission completed its first meeting in Venice on Tuesday, and issued a statement yesterday. The commission said that it had discussed the present state of relations in many different parts of the world - its own membership encompasses 12 nationalities - and found that in most cases "regular cooperation is now taken-for-granted".

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. Cole and Miss L. Ross The engagement is announced between Giles, eldest son of Sir Colin and Lady Cole, of Holly House, Burstock, Surrey, and Lynn, only daughter of Mr Charles Ross, of Camden Square, NW1, and Mrs Elizabeth Ross, of Sussex Street, SW1.

Latest wills

Lady Sherborne, of Aldworth, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, wife of the seventh Baron Sherborne, left estate valued at £1,147,592 net.

King William's College, Isle of Man

Autumn term begins today. C. D. Moore continues as head of school. The Most Rev Trevor Huddleston will reach his 70th birthday on September 24 and founder's day is on October 26 at which the guest of honour will be Mr Cliff Morgan.

St Edmund's School, Canterbury

Michaelmas Term begins today. Paul Mankey (Warneford) is captain of school; David Birks (Wagner) is captain of football. The Old Boys' football matches will be played on September 17 and the St Edmund's Society dinner will be held in London on November 11.

Colfe's School

Autumn Term began on September 7 and ends on December 20. Half term is October 22, when Mr V. S. Anthony returns as headmaster. Michael Davies is school captain. The 1983 appeal will be launched at a gala concert at Fairfield Halls on September 29.

Wycliffe College

Boards return this evening; term ends on December 17. Jeremy D. Kemp is head boy; Helen G. Mariya is head girl. The senior school has increased to 249 pupils, of whom 61 are sixth form girls.

Charterhouse

Oration Quarter begins today. R. A. Ford is head of school and K. Frearson is captain of football. Exat is from October 26 to November 2, and the Quarter ends on Wednesday, December 14. The Founder's Day dinner will be on Wednesday, December 7.

Oakham School

Winter Term will begin on Sunday, September 11. There will be 956 pupils in the school, 520 boys and 436 girls. The head boy is James Wren; the head girl is Gillian England. The half-term exam is from Saturday, October 29 to Sunday, November 6. The term ends on Sunday, December 18.

Wilson's School

Michaelmas Term begins today and ends on December 16. Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Bowden has been re-elected 3rd and 4th Quarters and Major-General H. A. J. Sturge as vice-chairman. D. Maclean is captain of school. Fourth's day service will be held on September 29 at Christ Church, Sutton, when the Bishop of Southwark will preach the foundation sermon. Speech day will take place on November 14, when Business Young will distribute the prizes.

Birthdays today

Mr R. B. Adams, 62; Mr Noel Barber, 74; Miss Pauline Baynes, 61; Mr John Curry, 34; Sir Charles Fleming, 67; Sir John Gordon, CH, 72; Mr Robin Hynan, 52; Sir Emilie Lullier, 80; Sir Peter Macadam, 62; Sir Anthony Parsons, 61; the Rev Professor N. W. Proulx, 55; Mr Richard Sharpe, 45; Dr the Hon Shirley Sumner, 52; Miss Margaret Tyack, 52; Mr David Vesey, 70; Mr Justice Walton, 68.

Meeting

Chester and District Chamber of Trade The Hon Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, was guest of honour and principal speaker at a meeting organized by the Chester and District Chamber of Trade held at the Chester Grosvenor Hotel last night.

£1m estate

Lady Sherborne, of Aldworth, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, wife of the seventh Baron Sherborne, left estate valued at £1,147,592 net.

Mariages

Mr R. A. C. Vigors and Mrs J. A. Wemyss The marriage took place yesterday at Cheltenham Old Church of Mr Robin Vigors, elder son of Colonel and Mrs Richard Vigors, of Brill, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs Judith Wemyss, only daughter of the late Mr John Newell Kendall, and of Mrs Kendall, of Cheltenham. The Rev C. E. Lighton Thomson officiated, assisted by Dom Fabian Cowper, OSB.

Mr J. Hunt and Mrs C. C. Bullough

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 3, in London, between Mr Jeremy Hunt, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Hunt, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Mrs Joan Long, of Mijas, Spain, and Mrs Claudia Charman Bullough, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs John Bullough.

Mr C. Macdonald and Miss L. Kempton

The engagement is announced between Colin, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Macdonald, and Lynn, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. C. Kempton, both of Redhill, Surrey.

Mr P. D. Rodwell and Miss C. A. Spence

The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs P. D. Rodwell, of Epping, Essex, and Catherine Anne, only daughter of Mrs Mary Spence and the late Captain William Spence, of Oban, Argyll.

Mr E. E. Hunt and Dr F. H. Norcross

The engagement is announced between Paul Edward, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. G. Hunt, of Brighton, and Finna Heather, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. E. Norcross, of Berkhamsstead, Herts.

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OBITUARY

GENERAL IBRAHIM ABOUD Former Prime Minister of the Sudan

General Ibrahim Aboud, who became Prime Minister of the Sudan in 1958 by leading a coup d'état against the existing parliamentary regime and was himself ousted in a further coup d'état in 1964, died on September 8 in Khartoum at the age of 82.

PROF ALAN STUART

Professor Alan Stuart, who was Professor of Geology in the University of Exeter from 1957 to 1959 died on August 27 aged 89. He had previously from 1947, been independent Head of the Department of Geology at the University College of the South West, an Exeter University was, before receiving its charter as the University of Exeter.

THE REV E. G. LEE

The Rev E. G. Lee, Unitarian Minister and Editor of the *Inquirer* from 1935 to 1962 died in Exeter on September 8. George Lee was born in Exeter in 1896 and apprenticed to a master tailor. WEA classes fostered in him a love of literature, and he was greatly influenced by H. N. Bradford, a journalist friend of Gandhi and Nehru. His interest in India was furthered by service there during the Second World War.

Falkland ponies

Ten Exmoor ponies are to be exported to the Falkland Islands to replace ponies killed during the fighting last year.



In party mood: Mr and Mrs Andrew Peacock at a Melbourne reception yesterday. Mr Peacock is leader of the Australian opposition Liberal Party.

Science report

Computerized scanner brings pictures from deep inside the brain

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A remarkable picture on the cover of today's issue of *Nature* shows a cross-section of the brain of a conscious person. The ability to take pictures of structures deep within the brain is not in itself unique; although it is not an easy thing to do. It has been made possible by the development of the computerized tomographic (CT) X-ray scanner and the more recent nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) scanner.

Despite its importance in the regulation of movement and mood, it has not been possible for doctors to visualize just exactly how and where it is being used in the brain, and how frequently. The report in *Nature*, by Dr E. S. Garrett, Dr G. Firman and Dr C. Nabumias, of the McMaster University Medical Centre, Hamilton, Ontario, describes a way of revealing the pathways in the brain via which dopamine conveys its chemical messages.

phenylalanine (more commonly known as L-dopa). The chosen tracer emits a positron (a positive electron). Three hours after injection with the labelled L-dopa, in three normal male volunteers on the laboratory staff, a picture was constructed of the parts of the brain in which dopamine emitting positrons was concentrated.

best known as defences against invading viruses, bacteria and other micro-organisms. The fundamental discovery of the Harvard team was that the bundles of nerve fibres contain something that was chemically distinct from normal fibres to which the immune system would react. The next step is to use that knowledge to uncover the detailed biochemistry of the tangles, and perhaps thereby understand the mechanism which causes them to form.

Another method has been devised which provides doctors with the capacity to locate the exact whereabouts in the brain of specific neurotransmitters, the chemical messengers which pass an instruction from nerve fibre to nerve fibre until it reaches the cell which carries out the necessary action.

There are about 40 known neurotransmitters shuttling about, but in a highly orchestrated manner. The first one to be observed is dopamine, or the neurotransmitter which is deficient in association with Parkinson's disease. A disturbance of dopamine metabolism is also widely held by some specialists to be responsible for schizophrenia.

The Air

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The Royal Air Force

The middle and late years of this decade will constitute one of the great pivotal periods in the history of the Royal Air Force. Last year it ceased to operate heavy strategic bombers, though a few of the V-bomber force, which entered service in the 1950s to carry Britain's independent deterrent, still linger on in other roles. And now a series of developments are in train which will update the RAF — a service still largely based on 1950s and 1960s technology — so as to meet the threats of the 1980s and 1990s.

These developments include:
● The arrival in service in both Britain and West Germany of the Tornado GR-1 strike/interdictor aircraft. The first squadrons of these aircraft are already operating.
● From about 1985/86 the arrival of the F-2 air defence version of the Tornado.
● The ground-based systems for the defence of British airspace — radar, command and control and communications systems — are being substantially renewed and these should be operational during 1986.
● The introduction of the Nimrod Airborne Early Warning

aircraft, which will operate in conjunction with Nato's AWACS and with the ground radars. The combination of these three will mean that the radar coverage of the air space around the United Kingdom, to a distance of more than 1,000 miles, will be very greatly improved.

● Partly as a result of the lessons learnt in the Falklands conflict, the RAF's capacity for in-flight refuelling is being greatly extended. This facility was already being enlarged before the Falklands crisis by the conversion of VC-10s to tankers, but under the pressure of events Vulcan bombers and Hercules transports were also rapidly converted, and since then the RAF has bought six TriStars, also to serve as tankers.

● The Tornado strike/interdictor aircraft are recognized as being at present inadequately armed. But from about 1986 they will be equipped with two new and very advanced weapons: the JP-33 system for destroying enemy runways, and the British Aerospace/Marconi Alirum anti-radar missiles.

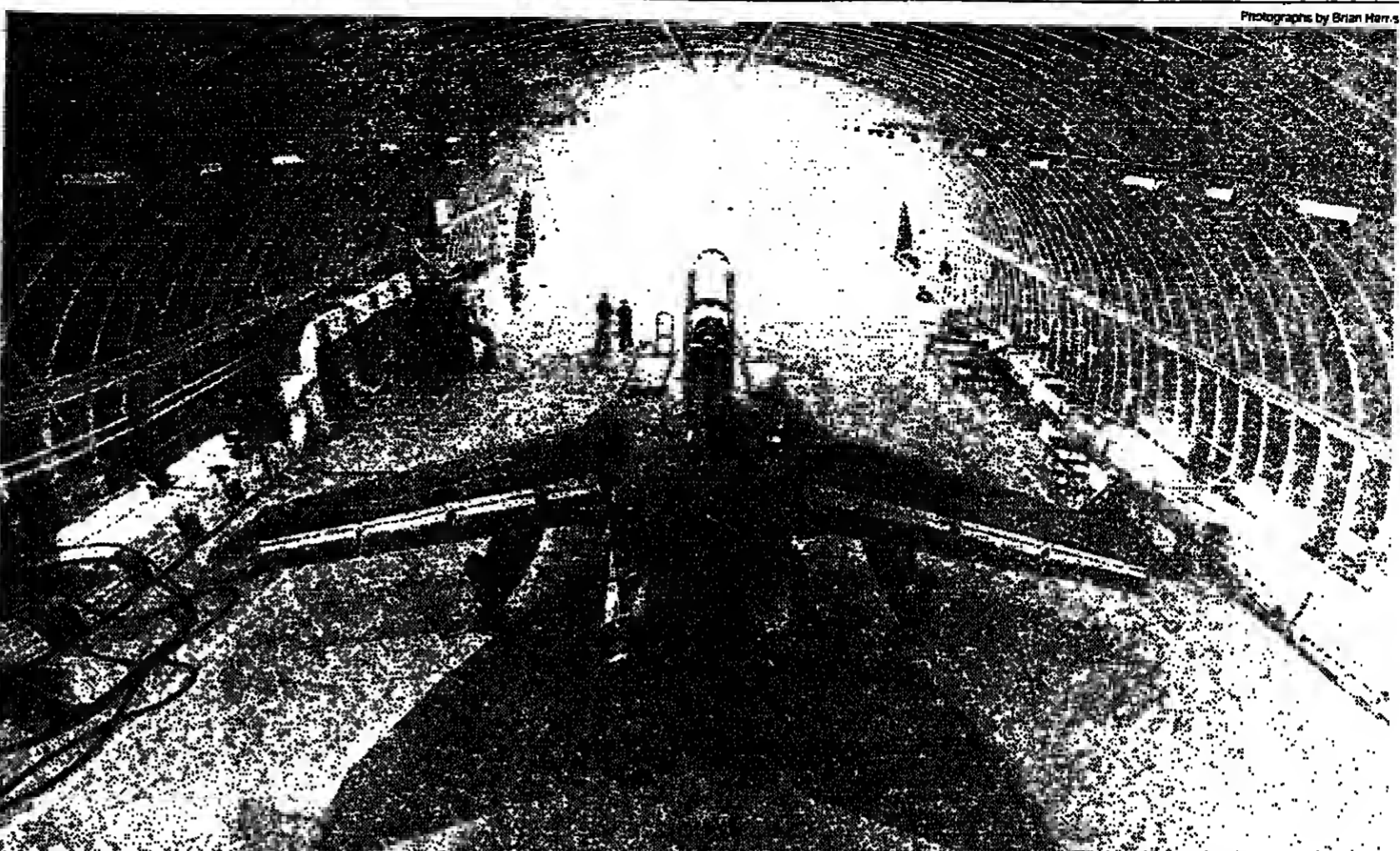
In the 1960s and 1970s the RAF was in the doldrums, constrained by inadequate resources and by changing assess-

ments of what its role should be. Throughout this period it was rationalizing its structure, a process which continues today with a merger imminent of No 1 Group, based at Bawtry, with No 38 Group, based at Upavon.

This process has seen the disappearance of the most famous commands in the history of the service, Fighter Command, Bomber Command, Coastal Command and many others have all disappeared. Today there are just three commands: Strike Command, Support Command and RAF Germany.

By the end of this year Strike, the dominant command, will have been reorganized into only three UK-based groups: No 1 covering strike and air transport and offensive support operations, No 11 handling air defence, and No 18 covering maritime operations plus a headquarters operation in Cyprus.

Developments of this sort are reflected in the RAF's claim to be one of the most efficient air forces in the world, with one of the lowest manpower-to-aircraft ratios anywhere, and with a smaller proportion of the very highest ranks than either the Army or the Royal Navy.



A Tornado of 27 Squadron in a bomb-proof hangar at RAF Marham, Norfolk

Rodney Cowton, The Times Defence Correspondent, talks to Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff

Sir Keith, how do you see the state of the Royal Air Force today, and its capability to meet the needs of the future?

Keith Williamson: I count myself very fortunate to take over as Chief of the Air Staff at the particular time I did because it is the very time that there is coming to fruition the largest re-equipment programme that the RAF has been involved in during my time in the air force, but perhaps the rapid post-Korean War expansion in the early 1950s when the Hunters and Swifts came in. The present programme, with the Tornado at its centre, is providing us with a giant leap forward in our capability, not, I might say, before time because the aircraft that the Tornado is replacing are old and certainly obsolescent and we needed something to take us into the 1980s and 1990s but that is now being done.

Tornado, the Airborne Early Warning Nimrod and the improved UK Air Defence Ground Environment all mean that our operational capability is as high as

I have known it, and this has coincided with an improvement in the morale of the people in the Service.

We have come up now a long way from what I regarded as a slough of depression that we were in in the mid-70s when there is no ginsaying that morale in all three Services was pretty low as a result of the 1974 defence review, and the poor pay and conditions in the Services existing at that time.

We had people queuing up to leave the Service, and we were actually having to stop them from going, and so we had a lot of reluctant officers and senior NCOs. We have come a long way since those days.

It would be surprising if we had not because there are three million unemployed in this country and we can be fairly choosy at the recruiting counter. And this has also had its effect on the people we have got in the Service, so that we can retain them. So I think both morale and professional competence are much higher than they have been for a long time.

It is an excellent coincidence that new equipment is coming in at a time when the quality of our personnel is very high and the morale of those people is very high. So I think the RAF at the moment is in a very good shape indeed.

What general conclusions relating to the RAF would you draw from the Falklands conflict?

Sir Keith: I don't think there are any new lessons that we have extracted from the Falklands operation, but there are an enormous number of old lessons that have been re-emphasized and confirmed.

Certainly the experience has made us shift the emphasis on to in-flight refuelling capability, both in terms of having tankers to give fuel and expanding the capability of the majority of our aircraft to receive it. All our front-line fixed-wing aircraft for the future will have a capability to take on fuel.

The Falklands experience, combined I might say, with the experience of the Israeli air force in the Bekaa Valley, has, of course, also underlined what we

knew to be some of the shortcomings with our older aircraft — that we had inadequate electronic warfare and electronic counter-measures capability, and that we had inadequate chaff dispenser and decoy capability.

These are being rectified perhaps more quickly than they would have been if we had not had the Falklands experience, although they always appeared on our priority list. We have known about the deficiency but we have not had the money to fill the gap. We are now making sure it is patched in time.

But of course it is a complex business. It so happens that because we now have the airframes in the Tornado we are able to concentrate on the protective measures.

Until the Tornado came into service most of our energies and nearly all our money was concentrated on getting the Tornado into the air. But the John Nott defence review of 1981 in my view quite rightly laid emphasis on the need for improved weapons fits, and that was confirmed in the Falklands war. Many of the measures we are now taking were well in hand before the Falklands crisis.

For example, the JP-233 airfield denial weapon which has now been ordered in substantial numbers has been in the process of development for quite a long time. The Falklands experience

just underlined the importance of it and perhaps made the formal procuring of it that much easier.

How stretched is the RAF as a result of its deployment in the Falklands?

Sir Keith: Clearly when one moves resources that have been procured for the Nato role to another role it can only be done to the detriment of our ability to meet the Nato commitments. But having said that, we are taking steps to replace the equipment and people that are stationed in the Falklands, and by next year, for instance, we shall have the buy of the Phantom F-4s from the United States navy replacing those aircraft that are down in the Falklands, and they will be deployed in the defence of the UK.



Sir Keith Williamson: "Operational capability is as high as I have known it"

We are doing the same with additional buys of Rapier and helicopters, so in the long run the Falklands will not be a great burden to carry.

Just how important is the enhanced capability for in-flight refuelling going to be, not only in the context of the Falklands, but more generally in relation to the RAF's Nato commitments?

Sir Keith: The TriStars were bought really on the Falklands hill because of the complexity of organizing the Falklands air bridge, particularly with the relatively small fuel carriers like the Victor and the VC-10. But although they were bought for the Falklands commitment, they clearly have a tremendous capability to be used within the Nato scene and any other areas of activity. So it is a very useful enhancement of our capability.

In the context of a war in North Europe, would not air tankers be so vulnerable to attack as to quite drastically reduce their value?

Sir Keith: If you look at a map of the Warsaw Pact area you can devise in-flight refuelling brackets that would provide, for example, Tornado with a substantial amount of fuel in benign areas, at height, so that they could for instance attack airfields in the Kola Peninsula or penetrate through to Poland and western Russia.

And we, I think, demonstrated this capability by sending a Tornado from Honington in Suffolk to simulate an attack on Akrotiri in Cyprus and then return... It is a complex operation and it will require you to be able to operate your tankers with some confidence in areas which we do regard as benign, but there are limits to the range of Soviet fighters.

The air defences of the United Kingdom have been very weak for many years. How do you see the position now?

Sir Keith: What we are doing is raising our air defence capability from the very low level that was established after the 1957 defence review, when it was required only to meet the trip-wire threat. We have known ever since that we have not had enough fighters in this country. We have done a great deal within the very limited resources available to us to improve the number available. We have gone up from 60 Lightnings in the mid-1960s and we will have by the end of 1983 well over 120 air defence aircraft in the United Kingdom and West Germany. That does not include the aircraft we have in the Falklands, and we will also have the missile-carrying Hawks.

A lot of money is being spent on improving the ground facilities associated with the air defence of the UK. How big an advance will this represent?

Sir Keith: It is very considerable indeed... The sensors themselves will be very much more capable, much more resistant to electronic-counter measures. The command and control and communications system which will make use of the information the radars provide will be fast and flexible with elements of redundancy which will make sure that it cannot be taken out. So it is going to put us in a whole new ball game in the air defence business...

As a fighter pilot I am excited because I have known the shortcomings of our existing ground environment, although I don't want to sell that short. Our present radars are jolly good in peace-time. They are very static designed, but they are very well backed by a fast digital data-link, and so there are many disadvantages to them, and we have been conscious of these for a very long time.

It is therefore very exciting to be reaching a situation where improvements are incorporated that we have been talking about to my knowledge for 20 years. The fact that it is coming in at the same time as the Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft and the Tornado air defence variant means that really the air defence of the UK is going to be very much better based than it has been at any time in peace-time.

United Kingdom Forces: the skill, the training, the courage and the will



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ROYAL AIR FORCE

THE AIRCRAFT

Tornado follows the terrain

The Royal Air Force operates 30 different types of aircraft, both fixed and rotary-wing, but one of them, the Tornado bomber, is taking up a major proportion of the technical time and skill of the Service as it becomes operational in increasing numbers.

A complex aircraft with a variable-geometry wing and advanced electronics which enable it, among other things, to follow the terrain automatically in its target in the worst weather, the Tornado has been ordered in two main versions by the RAF. Some 70 of the GR.1 strike version, and

30 of the two-seat trainer, of 220 in order have entered service, and the first of 165 F2 interceptors will begin to go to the squadrons in 1985.

The Tornado, built jointly by the aerospace industries of Britain, West Germany, and Italy, has already taken over as Britain's main airborne nuclear deterrent, replacing the Vulcan V-bombers, now withdrawn from service, and are in future to be based in West Germany, superseding Buccaneers and Jaguars. F2s have been developed largely for the air defence of Great Britain, and are

to replace two of the four Phantom squadrons, and the two Lightning squadrons which carry out that task today.

The policy of maintaining the Falklands as a fortress is the other factor which is placing intense pressure on the RAF inventory. Not only does the service maintain the long supply bridge between Britain and the islands, by way of Ascension, necessitating an intensive refuelling operation on the way, but it maintains a squadron of Harriers, a squadron of Phantoms, and two helicopter squadrons in the

Falklands, plus anti-aircraft Rapier missile batteries. To make up for the loss of the Phantom squadron from the European scene, the RAF is buying 15 former United States Navy aircraft of this type for £33m.

A continuing part in Nato is played by the RAF with its Harrier force, of which there is a further 60 on order, due to begin arriving with the squadrons in 1986, Jaguars, Buccaneers and Phantoms. The debate on a replacement for all four types continues, with a vociferous lobby in favour of a second-generation Harrier which would combine vertical/short take-off and landing with supersonic flight. A significant step towards a successor for the more conventional types was the announcement at this year's Paris Air Show that the British Government has signed a contract with British Aerospace for the development and construction of a demonstrator fighter for the 1990s. The single proto-type will be based on BAE's plans for an agile combat aircraft incorporating a great deal of new technology, including composite materials, and with electrically-signalled controls replacing the traditional rods and wires.

In-flight refuelling is becoming an increasingly important role for the RAF, and the service has added considerably to its capability in this sector in recent months.

During the Falklands conflict in the summer of 1982, the tanker fleet of Victor K2s was hastily backed up by the conversion of 24 of 60 Hercules transports, six as tankers, and 16 as receivers. Six Vulcans are also fulfilling the tanker role, and in this year's defence White Paper it was announced that six Lockheed TriStar wide-bodied airliners were to be bought from British Airways for conversion to tankers, and that four of them would be given an additional freighter capability.

In July this year, the first of nine ex-airline VC-10s converted in in-flight refuellers was rolled out at the British Aerospace factory at Filton, Bristol, and a study is continuing of the possible conversion of further aircraft of this type to form a second squadron. The tanker fleet will be used not only to keep aircraft flying over long distances, as in the Falklands operation, but to enhance the duration of fighters on combat air patrol.

Maritime reconnaissance and search and rescue duties are carried out by the RAF with Nimrod SR.2s, and airborne early warning by a fleet of six ageing Shackletons. These are to be phased out as the RAF's new fleet of 11 Nimrod AEW-3s come into service. This version of the Nimrod will be packed with the most advanced radars and electronics enabling its crew to "see" long distances over the horizon



On the ground and in the cockpit: Tornado crews of 27 Squadron



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and to give advance warning of any incoming enemy threat.

These are the sharp-end/fixed-wing aircraft of the RAF, although they would be supplemented in time of war by 90 Hawk trainers fitted with Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. The Sidewinder continues to be one of the RAF's main weapons, together with the Sparrow, and its improved Skyflash version, to be carried by the Tornado air-defence version, and Phantoms. Within the past few weeks, the Government has placed a £300m fixed price

contract for the British Aerospace Dynamics Alarm anti-radar missile to be fitted initially to Tornado and Buccaneer aircraft, and later to the Hawk, Harrier, and Sea Harrier. Alarm was preferred over an American missile, the Texas Instruments AGM-88 Harm.

The main adversaries in time of conflict would be the latest aircraft types developed by the Soviet Union, the Backfire, Fencer, Flogger and Foxbat, in Nato code, some 800 of which are produced each year, according to

Western defence sources.

The Tupolev Tu-22M Backfire B, in service with the Soviet long-range air force and naval air force, is the largest variable-geometry aircraft in operational service in the world, with a performance of twice the speed of sound at high altitude. It carries the AS-4/AS-6 stand-off missile, which has a range of 250 miles, and the aircraft's unrefuelled range is 4,500 miles. The Sukhoi Su-24 Fencer is also a swing-wing aircraft developed as a fighter-bomber for ground attack. It, too,

has a Mach 2 performance at altitude, and it can carry a weapons load of 10,000lb.

The Mikoyan MiG-23/27 Flogger, also swing-wing, is a multi-role combat aircraft and has demonstrated its ability to track and engage with radar targets flying below its own altitude. Foxbat - the MiG-25 - is a single-seat, long-range interceptor, with a dash performance of three times the speed of sound, and a ceiling of 100,000ft.

Arthur Reed

AIR DEFENCE

Developing non-nuclear deterrence

One of the weakest areas in Britain's military posture since the mid-1960s has been in the provision of air defence.

The trouble began in 1957 when the defence review foresaw air defence switching from manned aircraft to missiles. The existing P1 supersonic interceptor project was to be allowed to go ahead (and as the Lightning it became one of the mainstays of the RAF), but no further projects for new fighters would be authorized.

In the next 10 years or so, the number of fighter squadrons fell from 55, including auxiliary squadrons, to five. But then came a change in Nato doctrine from the policy of massive nuclear retaliation to one of flexible response, and with it came the perception that effective air defences were necessary, and that Britain did not possess them. That state of affairs continues, but a radical improvement is in prospect during the second half of this decade.

Although Bloodhound and Rapier missiles provide an important element of ground defence against air attack, manned aircraft will be at the centre of improved capability, notwithstanding the expectations of the 1957 White Paper.

Of 385 Panavia Tornado aircraft on order for the RAF, 165 will be in the F2 version for air

defence, and these will start to enter squadron service about 1985/86. With their very advanced Marconi radars they are expected to be able to dominate very large areas of air space.

These Tornados will be backed by two squadrons of Phantoms, which will be retained in service for the time being, instead of all aircraft of this class being phased out. They will also be supported by Hawks built by British Aerospace. The Hawk is primarily an advanced trainer, but about 70 of them are to be equipped with Sidewinder missiles, which will enable them to play a secondary role in air defence.

The air defence Tornados will be armed with Sidewinder Aim 9L and Sky Flash missiles, and these are seen as being adequate to meet needs up to about the end of the decade. However, already advanced new medium and short-range air-to-air missiles are being developed to provide armament for the 1990s.

The arrival in service of the air defence Tornado will roughly coincide with the advent of another important upgrading of the RAF's capability in the form of new ground radars and command, control and communications systems. This programme is known by one of the less euphonious acronyms in which the services rejoice: UKADGE, which stands for United Kingdom

Air Defence Ground Environment.

Under this programme, Britain's existing radar stations, which are large, fixed and vulnerable to both physical attack and to electronic warfare, will be replaced by 12 transportable 3-D radars which will be much less vulnerable.

The new radars are to be supplied by Plessey and Marconi, and these companies have linked with Hughes Aircraft Company of California to form UKADGE Systems Limited (UKSL) which will provide command and control systems linking the whole network of radars, control centres and operational bases.

When operational, in about 1986, the new set-up will render visible all air activity in any direction within 1,000 miles of the United Kingdom, and will be able to analyse vast amounts of information and respond to it with great speed and flexibility.

The biggest uncertainty confronting the RAF is whether it will have a new agile fighter by the middle 1990s. The service is in no doubt about its need for such an aircraft, and indeed it originally said it was needed by 1988, though an in-service date of 1995 is now contemplated.

The point at issue is that although the Tornado in both its strike interception and air defence

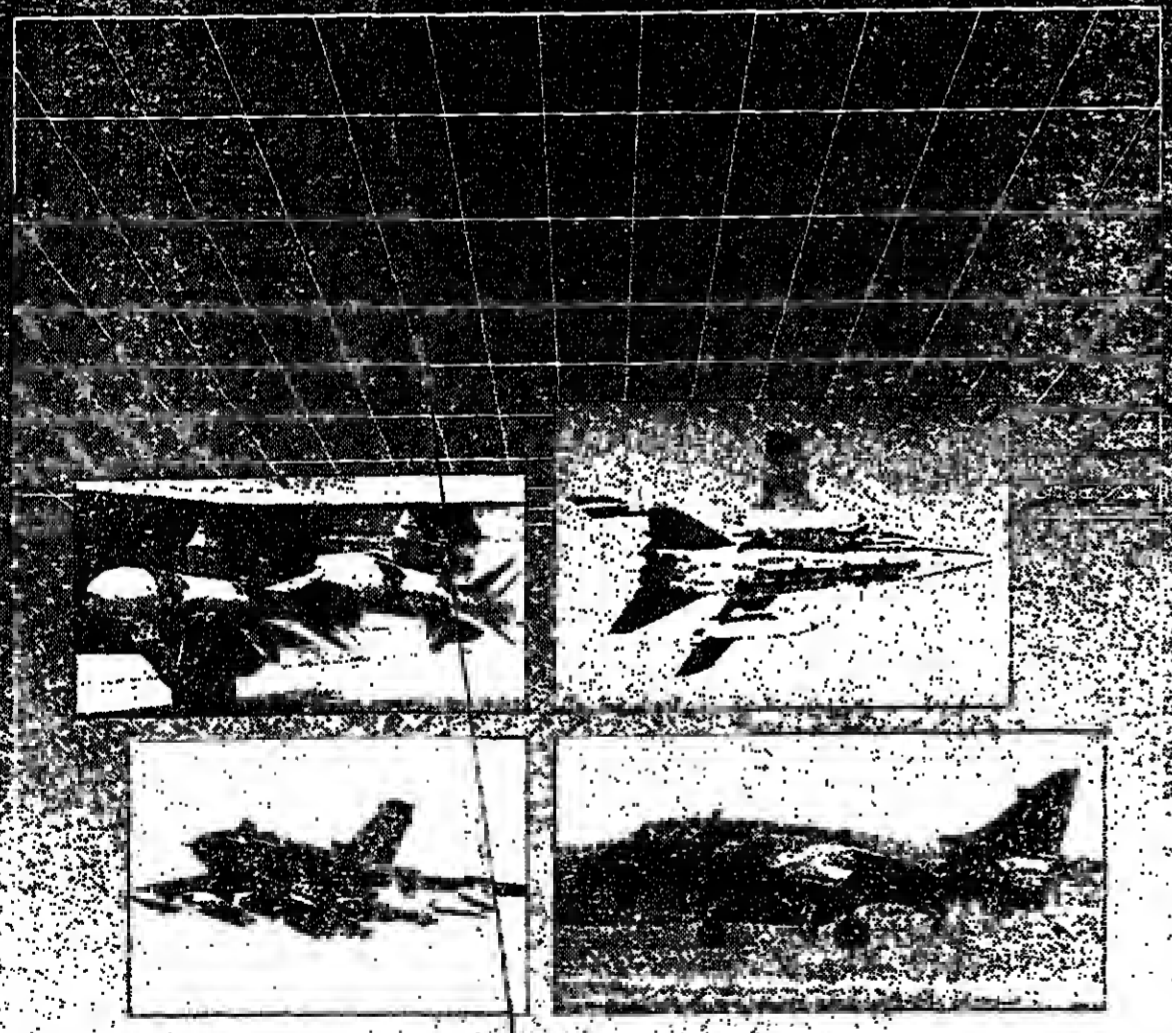
versions is regarded as an excellent aircraft it was not designed to be highly agile or to be able to mix-it with aircraft that are for ground support.

The government has signed a contract with British Aerospace to produce a technology demonstrator aircraft which is expected to fly in 1986. At the same time, British Aerospace is involved in negotiations with German, French and Italian interests to mount a multinational programme for an agile combat aircraft.

The uncertainty arises because the Government has so far refused to commit itself to the principle of acquiring a new agile fighter, and specifically has not committed itself to the British Aerospace project beyond the building of the technology demonstrator.

Two factors are pulling in opposite directions. British Aerospace knows that it will require a programme of providing the RAF with agile aircraft in the early 1990s, in offset the completion of the Tornado programme; on the other hand there is some dispute about the need for such an aircraft, and some doubt whether the defence budget in the early 1990s will be able to bear the cost of such a project.

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TRANSPORT

Vital workhorses behind the thoroughbreds

Behind the glamour of the front-line strike and fighter squadrons, behind the headline-catching exploits of coastal rescue Wessex and Sea King helicopters, lies the anonymous world of the RAF's workhorses of the air.

The Service operates the equivalent of a medium-sized airline from its bases at Lyneham and Brize Norton, with 13 BAe VC 10 airliners carrying servicemen and their families all over the world, and 50 Lockheed Hercules engaged on tasks ranging from in-flight refuelling to carrying stores and dropping paratroops. Thirty of the Hercules are being "stretched" into the long-body C-3 version so that they can carry bigger loads.

In addition to the two serving with the Royal flight, the RAF has a small fleet of Andovers - essentially the BAe HS 748 airliner - which it uses as transports and for the calibration of ground electronics aids.

Several aircraft types which many would imagine went out of service a long time ago are still operated by the RAF. They include the Canberra (entered service, 1951), the Hunter (1954), the Devons (1948), and the Pembroke (1953).

A number of versions of the Canberra continue to be used, including the photographic reconnaissance PR.9, and the T.17 electronics warfare aircraft which tests Britain's air defences by cluttering the radars and issuing false commands to fighters.

About 60 Hunter remain on the inventory, with their main role that of training. Devons are used as communications aircraft, operating mainly from RAF Northolt, London, while the Pembroke do a similar task based in Germany. The RAF has announced that it is to buy four BAe 125 executive jets, known in the Service as Dominies, and these are expected to be the first of a number which will eventually replace the Devons and Pembroke.

The new 125s will be the 700 version, with American Garrett TFE 731 engines, while a smaller fleet of 123s already operating from Northolt, as communications aircraft are of an earlier version, powered by Rolls-Royce Viper engines. For fleet commonality, the older 125s are to have their Vipers replaced by TFE 731s.

The RAF uses a larger fleet of Dominies as trainers - flying classrooms for student navigators and air electronics operators.

Student pilots training to fly transport aircraft do much of their training on the BAe Jetstream twin turbo-prop, while the first steps towards flying in the Service

are accomplished in Chipmunk, Bulldog and the venerable Jet Provost, which was first delivered to the RAF for trials in 1955. Bulldogs are used by the 16 university air squadrons.

At the time of writing, the RAF was choosing a replacement for the 110 Jet Provost still in service. A wide selection of aircraft had been offered from both home and abroad, but the choice was narrowing to the BAe P.164 turboprop, and the turbo-prop Firecracker. As fuel economy is high on the list of the Service's priorities, it appeared as if the turbo-prop aircraft might have the edge over the jet.

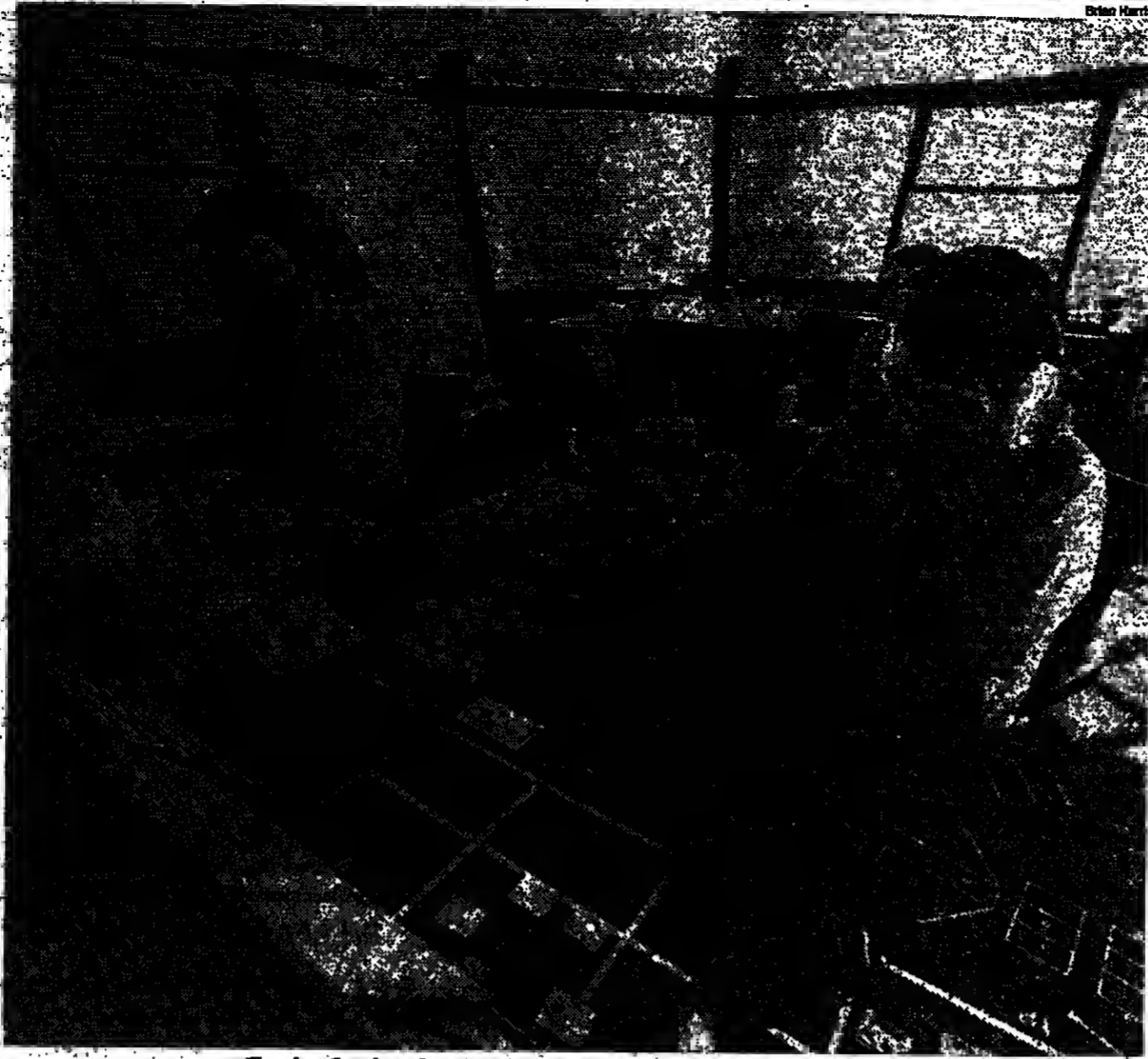
Expected to be a rotary-wing aircraft in the RAF may be traced back as far as 1934, when the first of a fleet of 12 Cierva C-30A autogyros, manufactured under licence by Avro as the Roma, was delivered, and today the Service has 140 helicopters of five main types carrying out a wide range of different tasks.

The twin-rotor Boeing Vertol Chinook is the most recent acquisition. A carrier of large loads, the type was sent to the Falklands, but three were lost with the Atlantic Conveyor, and have since been replaced. The Puma, the RAF's other heavy transport helicopter is a product of an Anglo-French development and manufacturing accord, which also produced the smaller Gazelle, used by the Service mainly for training.

The older Westland Wessex has training and search-and-rescue (SAR) roles, and the larger Westland Sea King is mainly involved in SAR. Both aircraft types have saved hundreds of lives around Britain's coasts, winching up yachtsmen from stricken boats and injured crewmen from the decks of tankers and oil rigs.

In addition to Germany and the Falklands, the RAF keeps aircraft on bases in other world-wide locations. The RAF's Wessex helicopters are based in Hongkong, and also at Akrotiri, Cyprus, where they support the United Nations contingent, while there is a flight of Harriers in Belize.

With the exception of the famous Red Arrows aerobatic team, flying their Hawk trainers, and the Queen's Flight, with two Andover "managers" and two Wessex helicopters, two British Aerospace 146 airliners have recently been bought by the RAF for evaluation as replacements for the Andovers, the Service's extensive inventory of other aircraft is seldom in the news.



Keeping the aircraft on target: control tower officers at RAF Marham

THE FALKLANDS

Beating distance as well as the enemy

After the Falklands conflict most of the glory was scooped up by the Royal Navy and the army. For weeks they basked in the cheers of the nation.

The RAF was meanwhile trying to explain why its most eye-catching contribution to the re-conquest of the islands - the bombing of Port Stanley airfield, which only briefly denied its use to the Argentines - was more than "marginally relevant attempt to get in on the act."

In fact the RAF's contribution was always more important than it seemed at the time, and has since become absolutely central to Britain's continued control of the islands.

If the raids on Stanley airport were more a tribute to the RAF's technical resourcefulness than to its military effectiveness, there has since been evidence that the

arrival of a Vulcan bomber out of the blue made the Argentines stop and think. And what they thought was that if the RAF could reach Port Stanley it could probably also reach Argentina. As a result, they redeployed their aircraft, more out of fear than of logic.

RAF Harriers and their crews, who rapidly had to adapt to operating from ships, shared in the achievements of the Sea Harriers.

But the recapture of the Falklands was as much a triumph of logistics as a feat of arms. As critical as defeating the enemy was defeating the distance - 4,000 miles to Ascension, the nearest land base. And here the RAF was indispensable.

Sailing, at only a few days' notice, the task force was inevitably only semi-equipped. Ascension, it has been said, briefly became the busiest airport

in the world as the RAF operated a shuttle service carrying men, arms and equipment for the navy to pick up on their long voyages south.

In the weeks before and immediately after the recapture of the Falklands, RAF transport aircraft carried 5,000 tons of equipment and 5,000 men to Ascension.

The short-range RAF vertical/short take-off Harrier's flew out to augment the Royal Navy's aircraft with the task force. Those that flew direct from Britain to Ascension Island needed about eight air-to-air refuellings; those that went on to land on HMS Hermes needed a further eight refuellings. The Vulcan bombing raids on Port Stanley are said to have required the use of 10 air tankers.

Although the RAF was already increasing its air-to-air refuelling

capacity, demands for this facility in the Falklands were far exceeded anything then available. This led to brilliant improvisation by the RAF, and by industry. Vulcan and Hercules aircraft were rapidly converted into air tankers and a system of air-to-air refuelling for Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft was devised and installed in five weeks.

More than 600 air-to-air refuellings were carried out in this period and only six refuelling attempts failed. All aircraft got back to base, though in one instance only after an embarrassing diversion to Brazil.

Since the war the RAF has maintained the "air bridge" from Ascension to the Falklands, using Hercules, which are still dependent on air-to-air refuelling, making about five flights a week. The RAF is concerned that this

delicate, precision operation, which allows small margin for error, may be taken for granted.

The most important watershed since the re-capture of the Falklands was the completion last October of extensions to the runway at Port Stanley. This allowed RAF high performance, supersonic Phantom fighters to be based there and thus give the islands better air cover than they had enjoyed before or during the conflict.

The arrival of these aircraft and the installation this year of new radar has greatly improved the Falklands' defences. The presence of the Phantoms, moreover, has reduced the strain on the navy's resources by removing the necessity to maintain an aircraft carrier in the South Atlantic.

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Continued on next page

RECRUITING High-tech, but square-bashing comes first

With the introduction into the inventory of increasingly complex aircraft, aircraft systems, engines and weapons in recent years, the RAF has become a high-technology service. It is not surprising that the annual cost of training the men who fly the aircraft, and the men and women who keep them airborne, comes to £200m.

Teaching a pilot to be the complete master of a jet such as a Tornado, Phantom, Buccaneer or Lightning will cost up to £2m. Sixty per cent of all RAF tradesmen are in engineering trades, where the learning process is lengthy and expensive.

The training task never ceases and as many as 15,000 of the 90,000 in the RAF pass through one or other of the 2,000 courses which can be mounted each year at 12 major training establishments or smaller schools at operational bases.

The Service is very conscious of the size of its training bill, which encompasses not only "in-house" courses but those with the other Services, in universities and polytechnics and in industry. The *RAF*, objectives, syllabus content, teaching methods, and teaching aids are constantly monitored to ensure that they are relevant to changing operational tasks.

The training machine also has to be extremely flexible for the annual quota of new entrants to the Service varies considerably. It was 3,000 in 1982 but has risen to 8,000 this

year, so placing strains on both instructors and accommodation. A national unemployment level of more than three million has resulted in it being easier to fill the quota, and in recruits being more selective.

No academic qualifications are required for entry by airman and airwomen into most of the 128 trades in the RAF, but direct-entry technicians require two O levels at grade C or equivalent, and engineering apprentices require four O levels. Both groups of entrants are expected to have a mathematics or science subject among their results. In recruiting ground-based officers the Service aims for one-third university graduates, but a minimum of five C-grade O-levels is accepted for some branches.

Generations of former airwomen will be interested to know that the six-week initial training course for airmen and airwomen includes the traditional "square-bashing", in addition to lectures on RAF history, standard of dress, organization, hygiene, and discipline.

On completion of this induction the recruit joins a course where he or she is taught the trade chosen or joining. Such courses may last a few months to more than a year, although in the case of apprentices learning esoteric aircraft, engine, and electronics trades, the courses stretch over three years.

Then follows pre-employment training on the specific equipment which will be used - either at an operational station, or at a basic-training school, or occasionally in industry.

Rankers are assessed for potential promotion to NCOs or officers from the day they join (20 per cent of all engineer officers, and 5 per cent of all aircrew come from the ranks). Those selected are sent for command and management training to prepare them for increased responsibilities. The courses are intensive and last for up to three weeks.

Initial training for ground-based officers is done at the RAF College, Cranwell, where the standard course lasts 18 weeks with emphasis on leadership and general administrative skills. The newcomers then go on to specialized training on their chosen areas of employment, and those whose posts require second-degree qualifications, such as officers in the

The Battle of Britain is still being fought.

The task facing the Royal Air Force today is as daunting as it ever was. It is our brief, as watchdogs over Britain, to demonstrate to would-be predators that we are more than capable of holding our own.

We are also charged, in our partnership with NATO, with preserving the status quo in Western Europe. To achieve these aims calls for ceaseless vigilance and the ability to mount a decisive response against those who would threaten us and our allies.

In human terms, it calls for an uncompromising attitude from all those who elect to serve with the RAF.

We describe it as commitment. A word that covers determination, pride and, let's not be ashamed of it, patriotism.

If you are attracted by a career that involves a sense of purpose, read on. And if you're fascinated by the complexities of military aviation, even better.

Because life in the RAF revolves around the aircraft. And we need a whole range of skills both in the air and on the ground.

Perhaps you have the innate skills of reflex and anticipation needed to fly our aircraft. Or the administrative abilities to keep our stations running.

Perhaps you have the engineering and scientific skills needed to keep our aircraft flying. Or the ability to communicate them as an Education and Training Officer.

In the air and on the ground the world's most advanced technology will be yours to handle. And we need, if we are to maintain our supremacy, to improve it still further.

It's a challenge to your imagination and inventiveness. It's an opportunity to express your talents to the full.

And a polite way of saying that we'll stretch you to the limit.

In return we offer you the chance to gain

invaluable experience and responsibility at an early age.

Salaries compare favourably with civilian careers.

Travel, too, is one of the attractions. Europe, the Mediterranean, NATO exercises or exchange visits can all broaden your horizons.

And, in marked contrast to the demands of the day (and sometimes night), the social life is informal and unstuffy, with, of course, excellent sports facilities.

But please don't let our financial and fringe benefits be the deciding factor in applying for a commission. We hope you're looking beyond that.

And that you're just as interested in what you can give to the RAF as what you can get from it.

What now?

Ideally you should have a degree or 'A' levels or a relevant professional qualification. These are mandatory for some branches but for others five acceptable GCE 'O' levels at grade C or equivalent, including English Language and Maths, are a minimum.

If you think you fit the bill, call in at any RAF Careers Information Office or write to Group Captain J. F. Boon, FBIM, RAF, at RAF Officer Careers (09/00/01), London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4PZ, asking for further details of Officer careers currently available. Please include date of birth and present and/or intended qualifications.

Formal application must be made in the UK.



ROYAL AIR FORCE

Preparing for that first flight

Continued from previous page engineering and education branches, are provided with advanced professional training.

Pre-employment training is given along the lines of that for aircrew, mentioned earlier, and then at various stages of their careers officers of all branches who are considered to have demonstrated high potential are selected for progressive command and staff training.

Entrants to the RAF who aspire to being aircrew have first to attend the selection centre at Biggin Hill, the RAF station which achieved fame as a Battle of Britain fighter base.

Flying training courses then follow. In these the pressure on

the students is intense and up to 30 per cent fail to make the grade in their original choice of branch, although many then re-muster in alternative aircrew categories or as ground-based officers. The

Basic and advanced flying at training schools

RAF has three basic flying training schools, and candidates destined to fly fast jets complete a 150-hour course on Jet Provosts, although for graduate entrants who have flown with a university air squadron the course is reduced to 128 hours.

At advanced flying training schools, which are the next step, fast-jet pilots complete a 75-hour course on the Hawk, multi-engine pilots fly 45 hours on the Jetstream, and helicopter pilots put in 142 hours on the Gazelle and Wessex.

In addition to its conventional aircraft the RAF flies a number of types which never leave the ground. These are the simulators in which aircrew carry out part of their training, and two of the latest are those installed by Rediffusion Simulation to represent the Tornado swing-wing bomber and the Hawk trainer.

After advanced flying training school comes the great moment when the new pilots receive their wings - although they are warned that these are not fully earned or confirmed until six months' service has been completed with a squadron.

Navigators complete a 39-week basic course flying in Dominie and Jet Provost aircraft and are then "streamed" to fast jets or multi-engine aircraft, with a further 70 and 78 hours of flying respectively. Fast-jet navigators also receive tactical and weapons training on the Hawk.

After initial aircrew/aircrew training for air electronics operator, students are promoted to the rank of acting sergeant and undertake a 27-week course before being streamed for above-water or below-water sensor training, lasting a further 26 or 14 weeks respectively. A third stream is to be introduced to train operators for the Nimrod early-warning aircraft fleet which is due in service with the RAF shortly.

The course for the fifth branch of RAF aircrew, that of air loadmaster, lasts between 16 and 25 weeks, depending on the type of aircraft to which the student is to be posted. Air loadmaster is the only flying role in the RAF which is open to women.

Arthur Reed



Today's magnificent men and their flying machine: a Tornado crew

The RAF Benevolent Fund repays the debt we owe



The sole purpose of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund is to help past and present members of the Royal Air Force, including the Women's Services, their widows, children and dependants. Eligibility tests for life.

As the many survivors of the Second World War and their dependants grow older, they are increasingly vulnerable to sickness, infirmity and financial hardship. Casualties also occur in peacetime - aircraft crash, people of all ages become sick and die or are disabled and unable to work and they or their dependants may need the Fund's help.

Expenditure on Welfare has virtually doubled in the last four years and in 1982 £3.9M was needed to relieve distress, almost £1M more than in

1981, an increase of 30% in only 12 months. The greater part of this, some £2.6M, went to help widows and the disabled.

We need your help. Every donation we receive means we have more to give. Please remember the Fund in your Will, advice on legacies, bequests and covenants is gladly given.

In carrying out its work the Fund receives invaluable assistance from the Honorary Branch Welfare Officers of the Royal Air Force Association.

If you know of anyone who might qualify for help please contact the Fund or the Honorary Welfare Officer of your local RAFA Branch.

Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund 67 Portland Place, London W1N 4AR Tel: 01-580 8343

11 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AH Tel: 031-225 6421 Registered under the War Charities Act 1940 and the Charities Act 1960. Registration No. 207327

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS A new battle for aging RAF heroes

The magnificent young men who won the Battle of Britain in 1940 are not so young any more. Many have reached pensionable age, and the rest - in fact all Second World War veterans - are approaching it. As a result, individuals and organizations concerned with the welfare of ex-service men and their dependants are preparing for a dramatic increase in demand on their services over the next few years.

Like the rest of the armed forces, the RAF has been pruned dramatically - from about 1.2 million people serving in 1945 to a current total of about 90,000.

Fewer resources are available from service organizations to help the many who are now coming due for old-age assistance. And injuries and disabilities tend to get worse rather than better with age.

Responsibility for assisting former RAF personnel mainly rests with two organizations: the Royal Air Force Association and the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund. Both groups were formed after the First World War.

Over the years, both organizations have gradually widened their scope. The Duke of Kent School at

Woolpit in Ewhurst, which comes under the wing of the Benevolent Fund, was originally a home for boys whose fathers had been killed during the First World War. It is now a preparatory boarding school with accommodation for girls as well as boys.

Supported by fees, it provides education for children of RAF members and former members, although priority is still given to children whose fathers have died or been seriously disabled.

In the early days after the Second World War the RAF Association was primarily concerned with the resettlement and employment of RAF personnel.

Today assistance in applying for special pensions is a major activity. The two organizations appear to overlap in the care of ex-RAF men and women who are disabled or chronically sick. The Princess Marina House at Rastington in

Sussex, is a Benevolent Fund convalescent and residential centre, has accommodation for 49 residents. Last year there were 932 guests, most of whom stayed for a fortnight. The house accommodates people who need to convalesce after an operation or

illness, and also welcomes the elderly, frail or those who are lonely and need a change of scene. Fees are charged but assistance is available for the needy.

The RAF Association supports a separate convalescent home, Richard Peck House at St Anne's on Sea. In addition it provides accommodation and nursing care for 44 permanent patients and a steady flow of short-term guests at Seasideview in Storrington, Sussex. The Association's more flexible terms of reference enable it to assist a wider range of beneficiaries than the Benevolent Fund. This includes people who do not qualify for disability pensions. Some may be suffering from injuries not directly attributable to their service. Former prisoners of war may be suffering the delayed effect of interment. Both groups are also involved in a number of sheltered housing projects for people who appreciate some supervision but do not require constant nursing.

Because of the growing waiting lists for assistance, there is no fear that the two organizations will duplicate efforts. The RAF Benevolent Fund and the Association regard themselves as

complementing each other. Broadly speaking, the Fund aims to provide the financial resources while the Association tries to ensure that the money is spent where it is most needed.

Sometimes very small sums can make an enormous difference. There are countless instances when help in paying television licences, electricity bills, funeral costs and buying orthopaedic equipment or artificial limbs results in effective letters of gratitude from recipients. The Association, with over 100,000 members and nearly 700 honorary welfare officers, can identify people in need who are frequently too proud to seek help on their own account.

It can ensure that assistance is forthcoming, by approaching the Benevolent Fund or other welfare authorities. Often no money is needed - merely knowledgeable guidance through the labyrinths of bureaucracy.

Mr Frank Neal MBE, Secretary-General of the Association, is modest about the assistance his organization gives. He talks in terms of "togetherness" and about "helping the other chap in every

way possible". Like Air Commodore Mike Stanton, Secretary of the Appeals Committee of the Benevolent Fund, Mr Neal is also proud of the high level of support from the RAF.

Nearly all RAF members voluntarily subscribe half a day's pay each year. Many stations also organize open days as well as Battle of Britain "At Home" days.

In addition there are fund-raising activities by wives' clubs, thrift shops and sponsored activities. Last year, RAF personnel contributed a record £1.2m to the Benevolent Fund - nearly three times the contribution made by the general public.

Increased civilian support is clearly necessary. Whether in large sums from legacies or silver in the Wings appeal collecting boxes. Public donations are greatly appreciated.

Patricia Tisdal

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It may seem that there is plenty of room in the vast blue sky. But the ever-increasing popularity of air travel places still higher demands on the maintenance of international air traffic safety. As an acknowledged world leader in SSR (Secondary Surveillance Radar), Cossor Electronics assists air traffic controllers by providing the vital systems which identify the aircraft positively, track them precisely, and report their positions accurately. In fact, when it comes to 'minding' air traffic, our equipment has no equal.

We were a pioneer in the introduction of SSR and have continually introduced new developments to keep ahead of the requirements of growing traffic densities. Our latest system, Monopulse SSR, overcomes the

many problems of signal interference effects caused by crowded skies, enabling the controller and pilot to make better use of the airspace with more efficient flight paths and a consequent saving in fuel.

The Civil Aviation Authority was the first in the world to recognise the advantages of Monopulse SSR. 22 Cossor systems are currently being installed throughout the UK. Overseas, Saudi Arabia is the first of what we confidently expect to be many customers to follow their example.

To complete the Monopulse system, Cossor has introduced a new antenna. Its large vertical aperture construction will improve radar coverage and overcome ground reflection effects.

Cossor engineers are also closely involved in the development of the SSR system beyond Monopulse, known as Mode S. This will have, among other advantages, a data-link capability, enabling digital information to be transmitted between the pilot and the ground.

Cossor built and operated the trials station together with the airborne units for the CAA and is closely involved in the international activities to ratify the new system. (All UK Monopulse SSR stations are designed for ready updating to full Mode S operation.)

If you would like more details of our company and products, please contact us. We will be pleased to send you a copy of our corporate brochure.

Cossor Electronics, The Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex, CM19 5BB. Telephone: Harlow (0279) 26862.

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Investment and Finance City Estate Agency... Back

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-837 1284

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 713.6 up 1.2 FT Gilt: 79.97 up 0.04 FT All Shares: 454.25 up 0.87 Bargains: 16,730 Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.34 up 0.1 New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1238.41 down 5.70 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 838.32 down 2.21 Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 922.75 down 18.12 Amsterdam: 151.2 up 0.4 Sydney: AO Index: 726.9 up 1.8 Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 931.30 up 2.90 Brussels: General Index: 133.71 up 0.57 Paris: CAC Index: 134.9 down 0.3 Zurich: SKA General Index: 268.8 down 0.9

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE Sterling \$1.4920 up 5pts Index: 84.9 up 0.2 DM 3.9875 down 0.0125 FrF 12.0200 down 0.0350 Yen 365.00 down 1.00 Dollar Index: 129.0 down 0.3 DM 2.6785 NEW YORK LATEST Sterling \$1.4925 Dollar DM 2.6740 INTERNATIONAL ECU: 0.568986 SDRE: 0.700100

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rate 9 1/2% Finance houses base rate 10% Discount market loans week fixed 9 1/2% 3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 1/4% Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 10 1/8-9 1/4% 3 month DM 5 1/2-5% 3 month Fr 14 1/4-14% US rates: Bank prime rate 11 Fed funds 9 1/2% Treasury long bond 10 1/2-10 3/4% ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 3 to September 6, 1983 inclusive: 9.930 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am \$414.50 pm \$414.00 close \$414-414.75 (£277.50-278) New York latest: \$414.00 Krugerrand (per coin): \$426.50-428 (£286-287) Sovereigns (now): \$97.50-98.50 (£65.25-66) Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim: European Ferries, HB Electronic Components, Home Counties Newspapers, Sharon Vire. Firms: Hayles Publishing, Second Alliance Trust, Economic Statistics, Central Government transactions, including borrowing requirement (August).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

D. F. Bevan, Midland Hotel, Birmingham (12.15). J. Brown, 4 The Sanctuary, Westminster, (12.30). Electric Components, City Conference Centre, Mark Lane EC3, (noon). General Electric, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, (12.00). Mitchell Somers, Painters Hall, Little Trinity Lane, EC4 (noon). Norton Opax, Queen's Hotel, Leeds (noon). Pilkington Brothers, Prescott Road, St Helens (2.30). R.F.D. Group, Baltic Exchange, St Mary Axe, EC3 (noon). Radiant Metal Finishing, 69 Fairfield Road, Bow (10.30). Russell (Alexander), Royal Scottish Automobile Club, Blythswood Square, Glasgow (noon). Thorn EMI, Barbican Centre, Silk Street (noon). Youghal Carpets, (Holdings), Hilltop Hotel, Youghal, Co Cork (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Delta Group, the electrical, metal-forming and household products company, has lifted interim pretax profits from £5.51m to £13.4m. But some of the improvement came from stock profits of £4.18m, against a loss of £2.04m. Margins are under pressure in Britain and trading in southern Africa and Australia was hampered by the recession. The dividend is maintained at 1.82p.

Approval for sell-off 'not a foregone conclusion' BP's North Sea oil auction raises tax loss fears at Treasury

The Government is worried about the possible impact on its North Sea oil revenues of BP's surprise plan to auction part of its holdings in the Forties field, Britain's most productive field. Both the Department of Energy and the Treasury made it clear yesterday that they would be studying the tax implications of the deal very carefully before giving final approval to BP's plan to sell up to 12 per cent of the field to other companies. Some estimates are that the plan could cost the Treasury as much as £200m in lost oil revenues over the next two to three years, since potential purchasers will pay less tax than BP, although this should be offset by higher tax receipts in later years. News of the proposed BP deal helped to send BP's shares up 8p to 438p yesterday. Most analysts agreed with the company that the auction - which BP hopes will raise a minimum of £250m - was a shrewd and beneficial deal. The stock market is still expecting the Government to press ahead as soon as possible with its promised sale of another £500m of shares in BP. The final go-ahead for the sale is expected to be announced in the middle of next week. Despite the favourable stock market reaction, however, the Government was at pains to emphasize that it was concerned by the broader implications as of the deal, however much it may have improved the prospects for the impending issue. Officially both the Department of Energy and the Treasury confined themselves to saying that it would have to consider the auction plan - the first of its kind in the North Sea - with great care. But privately they were letting it be known that approval was by no means a foregone conclusion, especially if it appeared that other oil companies might follow BP's example and sell some of their North Sea interests to rationalize their tax position. The crux of the BP deal is that allows them to sell part of their highly taxed Forties production to other companies which can use the field's mature production to offset against exploration and appraisal drilling expenses in other parts of the North Sea. The precise impact of the deal on Government revenues will depend on which companies bid. Sources close to BP said that the loss of revenue was likely to be only between £80m and £140m over a period of three years. The stockbroker Scott Goff Hancock said that the loss of revenue would be no more than £165m in a full year - which compared with total annual North Sea oil revenues of more than £8,000m. Senior BP executives are known however to be aware of the sensitive political implications of the proposed deal. Unconfirmed reports said that Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy was unhappy to find the BP proposal so abruptly planted on his desk when he returned from holiday earlier this week. It is accepted in Whitehall however that any short-term loss of revenues is likely to be more than compensated for in the longer term by companies exploring for and developing new fields as a result of the tax write-offs they acquire from BP by purchasing part of the Forties field. Although a great number of companies are expected to be interested in the BP offer, there was considerable doubt in the City and the oil industry last night whether enough buyers with suitable favourable tax positions could be found to buy the entire 10 per cent of Forties that BP is putting up for auction. BP says that no buyer will be allowed to buy more than two per cent of the field. Another two per cent is being sold directly to two unnamed oil companies. British companies have been discouraged by Florida's unitary taxation laws and there is little point in encouraging British businessmen to invest according to the London chamber of commerce and industry which yesterday cancelled a trade mission to the state. Treasury officials and central bankers are in for a busy time. On next week's agenda at the central governors' meeting at the Bank for International Settlements and at the meeting of the Group of Ten industrial countries deputies later in the week is the question of finance for both the International Monetary Fund and for Brazil, its biggest customer. Governors and officials will be discussing a \$3bn bridging loan from G10 countries for the IMF to cover its commitments gap - the difference between its resources and what it has promised to borrowers. Meanwhile, talks will continue on the \$11bn (£7.3m) rescue plan for Brazil. Governments are proposing that commercial banks provide \$7bn of this and they in effect provide \$4bn towards closing Brazil's external financing gap by rescheduling official loan payments and guaranteeing new trade credits which banks would have to provide. The reasoning is that Congressmen can see a direct link between American jobs and the solvency of Brazil although they cannot grasp a link between jobs at home and money for the IMF. As far as the Brazilian problem itself is concerned, the clock is ticking away and commercial bankers appear to be increasingly worried at the lack of movement on the Brazilian side. A new letter of intent with the IMF has still not been signed. Even when it is, there will be some boxing to come between commercial banks and governments. The banks say they cannot raise the \$7bn which governments say they should. Indeed, bankers say that \$6bn of new bank loan may well prove impossible. Furthermore, the banks still want governments to provide finance which matches the likely maturities of the new loans they will raise, and they also want government help in the form of straight balance of payments finance.

Europe presses for better dollar control

Concern over the lack of US leadership on currency issues is almost certain to result in a European effort to force the Reagan Administration to control the erratic movement of the dollar, sources in Washington said. There is increasing consensus among European and Asian officials that a campaign to force the United States to pay greater attention to exchange rates in setting monetary policy must be launched at the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund later this month. Adding to the external pressures are domestic efforts to force the Reagan Administration to control the upward movement of the dollar, which has seriously affected the US trade position over the past year. Several powerful business associations have staged well-financed lobbying campaigns in support of Congressional resolutions to curb erratic movements in the dollar in relations to other currencies. These are likely to intensify in the weeks ahead as Congressmen return from a summer recess. The misalignment of the dollar and other major currencies is the most important single factor behind America's dismal trade performance of the last few years. The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) said in a letter to members and congressmen. In addition, IMF officials, expressing continued concern over the volatility of exchange rates and the apparent ineffectiveness of recent intervention attempts in exchange markets, are privately putting pressure on the United States to use the exchange rate as "an indicator" in setting monetary policy. A growing number of international officials have begun to express concern over the squabbling within the Reagan Administration on monetary issues. The German Central Bank yesterday raised its official Lombard interest rate from 5 to 5.5 per cent in reaction to above-target monetary growth. Its other key rate, the discount rate, was left unchanged at 4 per cent. The move was followed by the Austrian and Dutch central banks. The German Central Bank yesterday raised its official Lombard interest rate from 5 to 5.5 per cent in reaction to above-target monetary growth. Its other key rate, the discount rate, was left unchanged at 4 per cent. The move was followed by the Austrian and Dutch central banks.

Return to profits at Talbot

Talbot UK, the British arm of the French Peugeot motor group, has recorded a first-half profit for the first time in 10 years. It made £1.5m, against a loss of £40.6m a year ago. At the same time, Mr George Turnbull, the Talbot UK chairman, said yesterday he hoped to begin talks with ministers soon on the company's plan for a huge investment programme in Britain. Mr Turnbull said yesterday he hoped to begin talks with ministers soon on the company's plan for a huge investment programme in Britain. Mr Turnbull said yesterday he hoped to begin talks with ministers soon on the company's plan for a huge investment programme in Britain. Mr Turnbull said yesterday he hoped to begin talks with ministers soon on the company's plan for a huge investment programme in Britain.



Turnbull: £42m turnaround in first half

Monopolies referral for £67m GKN bid

The £67m takeover bid by Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds for AE (the old Associated Engineering) was yesterday referred to the Monopolies Commission - more to the dismay of GKN than AE. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Trade and Industry Minister, accepted the advice of Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading. This is the second major takeover offer he has sent to the Commission since becoming Trade Minister. The earlier one was the £300m Telford House offer for the P & O shipping group. GKN said it "regretted" Mr Parkinson's decision. The merger would have presented a "significant opportunity to restructure an important section of the UK automotive components industry to meet international competition." Although, under the terms of the offer, the GKN bid lapsed on the referral, the industrial giant intends to argue its case before the Monopolies Commission. AE would not comment on Mr Parkinson's decision but said it would "cooperate fully" with the Commission. Its directors were yesterday locked in a board meeting. Mr John Collyear, the chairman, and his board had initially rejected the GKN offer. But a higher bid tempted them into what appeared to be reluctant acceptance. Rumours that the bid would be referred to Commission circulated in the City this week and were reported in The Times on Wednesday. The Stock Exchange was making a routine preliminary inquiry into dealings in AE's shares before yesterday's announcement. On the stock market, GKN shares rose 3p to 177p yesterday and AE's fell 8p to 50p. GKN looked upon the merger as an important move in shaking up the car components industry. Job losses were regarded by industry observers as inevitable if the bid had succeeded and GKN had attempted to streamline the industry. Stockbrokers Laurence, Prust and Co., representing around 5 per cent of AE's shares, strongly opposed the offer. Mr Patrick Evershed, a partner, believes that after AE's heavy spending on plant and research, the company should start to make impressive headway. He maintained that even the higher GKN offer "seriously undervalued" AE. The Laurence, Prust thinking is that the AE profits revival will be showing through by the time the Commission reports in six months.

Prudential shares fall despite dividend rise

The Prudential Corporation, Britain's biggest insurance group, yesterday announced an £8.3m increase in after-tax profits to £28.3m to the six months to June 30. The interim dividend has been increased from 5p to 5.5p a share although the shares fell by 20p to 462p on the news that the stockmarket registered its disappointment at figures which fell far short of £33m-plus forecasts. A breakdown of the figures showed higher profits from the group's longer-term business which was up by £1.9m to £25.6m and a reduced loss after tax on the general insurance business down from £8m to £2.7m. Underwriting losses on the general business were reduced by £4.8m to £37.3m helped by a return to profits in Canada and reduced underwriting losses in Britain, which were down from £16.9m to £14.8m. A reduction in motor insurance rates by the group earlier this year pushed up the underwriting loss of Prudential's motor business from £3.5m to £5.1m. But the cheaper rate structure announced earlier this year has helped increase motor business and it is now expected to move to a sounder footing. The mild winter helped the group reduce underwriting losses on its household insurance business from £3.4m to £4.9m. Investment income from general insurance and shareholders funds combined increased by 19 per cent to £43.5m.

WALL STREET Profit-taking hits Dow

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - On the New York Stock Exchange shares continued to fall in early trading yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by about 5 points. More than 700 stocks were lower and about 600 higher. There was heavy institutional activity in the first hour, especially by Goldman Sachs. Most of this dried up later. There was also some profit-taking after two strong days to which the Dow rose by a total of almost 29 points. But the market's decline was modest and some of the cyclical stocks were gaining favour while the technology companies were coming under pressure. Lockheed, after being delayed in opening because of an imbalance of orders, was trading at 116 1/2, up 3/4. It has won a \$3bn (£1.34bn) space shuttle order. Rockwell International, which lost the contract, was down 1 1/4 to 28 1/4. Banks were lower in active trading with Citicorp down 1 1/4 to 36 1/4, Chase Manhattan 49 1/4, off 1/4. Chemical Bank 46 1/4 down 1. Bankers' Trust 44 1/4 off 1/4. Manufacturers Hanover 41 1/4, off 1/4. The Wall Street Journal and Dow Jones News Service reported that the third-quarter earnings of New York's banks may be hurt by Brazil's loan arrears.

Compensation in commodities

Commodity markets yesterday agreed to set up their first compensation fund to protect private clients when a broker goes bust. The current scheme would give £7,500 of cover to each investor in the event of failure. In his interim report on investor protection, Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower, company law adviser at the Department of Trade and Industry, recommended the formation of a Futures Brokers' Association and a compensation fund, to cover the commodity markets. However, the London Metal Exchange (LME) last night decided to break away from any such association and set up a compensation fund on its own.

Commonwealth experts call for urgent action Backing for new Bretton Woods

The prospect of a new Bretton Woods conference on reform of the world financial and trading system came a step closer yesterday with the publication of a Commonwealth expert's support calling for immediate start to preparations by a representative group of ministers and top international officials. The report, Towards a new Bretton Woods, is likely to be received favourably at Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting in a fortnight in Trinidad. It will also provide ammunition for proponents of reform when the issues are discussed at the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund later in the month and at the Commonwealth heads of government conference in New Delhi in November. The support was commissioned by Commonwealth finance ministers last year after pressure from Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister. Since then, President Mitterrand of France has also urged the setting up of a new Bretton Woods conference and secured the agreement of sceptical heads of government at the Williamsburg summit last June. The report, prepared by nine leading bankers and economists, including Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, says a strong global recovery is essential to remove the threat of a big financial crisis with its "certain promise of economic chaos". But it says a durable non-inflationary recovery will be hard to achieve without improvement in the international financial system. The report proposes: Target zones or guidelines to secure more stable exchange rates under the IMF supervision. A greater international coordination and supervision of national policies affecting trade and finance, perhaps by extending the IMF's role. More resources for the World Bank and the IMF, including authority for the fund to borrow from capital markets. Increased official aid flows and measures to stabilize commodity prices, especially oil. Measures to encourage direct investment and other flows to reduce the role of lending by commercial banks. An action to halt protectionism and the eventual setting up of a new umbrella institution to supervise world trade. The report's supporters hope that backing by Commonwealth governments could give the issue momentum. Not only do they represent a third of the world's nations but their leaders, notably Mrs Thatcher and Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, are highly influential in the international community.

City Editor's Comment

American Janus in world finance

share of the IMF's crucial quota increase. The US, however has dragged its feet and while opposition in Congress is the excuse, there are many who feel that the Administration has not done its best to get the quota increase through Congress. When it comes to a \$3bn bridging loan for the IMF it could be that the US will again prove a problem. It may, for instance, feel agreeing to help with a bridging loan could further hinder getting the IMF quota rise through Congress and delay on the bridging loan is the best course. Another possibility which has been floated is that the US would not contribute to the IMF bridging loan, but instead take a higher share of government support for Brazil. The reasoning is that Congressmen can see a direct link between American jobs and the solvency of Brazil although they cannot grasp a link between jobs at home and money for the IMF. As far as the Brazilian problem itself is concerned, the clock is ticking away and commercial bankers appear to be increasingly worried at the lack of movement on the Brazilian side. A new letter of intent with the IMF has still not been signed. Even when it is, there will be some boxing to come between commercial banks and governments. The banks say they cannot raise the \$7bn which governments say they should. Indeed, bankers say that \$6bn of new bank loan may well prove impossible. Furthermore, the banks still want governments to provide finance which matches the likely maturities of the new loans they will raise, and they also want government help in the form of straight balance of payments finance.

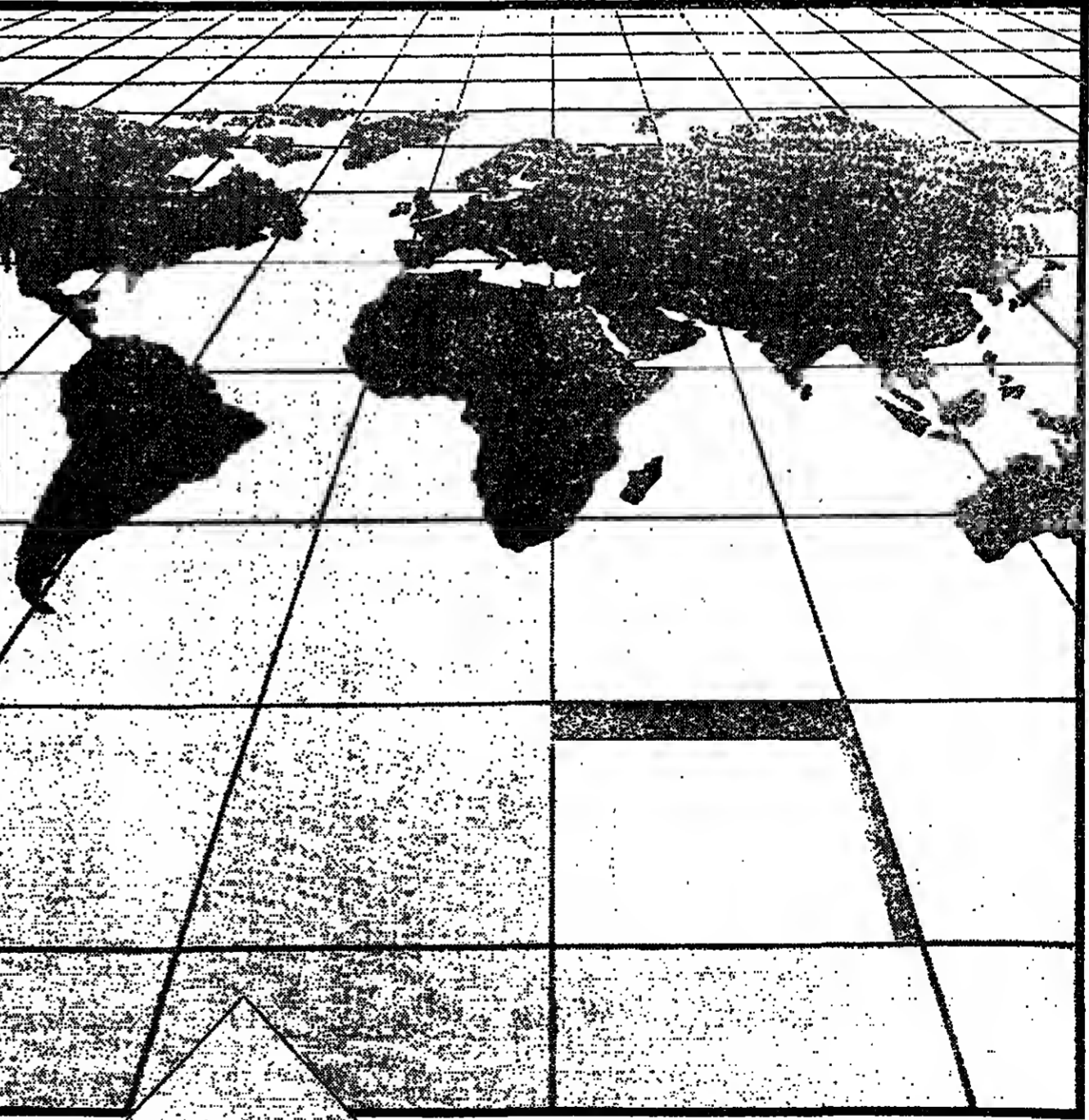


Table with 4 columns: Six months' results (unaudited), 1983, 1982, Full year 1982. Rows include Revenue, Profit before taxation, Earnings for the period, Earnings per ordinary share, Dividend per ordinary share.

Sedgwick Group logo and tagline: A commanding presence in worldwide insurance and reinsurance broking.

APPOINTMENTS

C. E. Heath group board changes

C. E. Heath (International) Mr D. H. Newton is now chairman. Mr N. J. Chamberlain and Mr J. Percy-Davis are now joint managing directors. Mr J. J. Burton has resigned from the board of C. E. Heath plc to undertake a consultancy role in which he will develop the group's broking interests outside the United Kingdom. He has also resigned from the board of C. E. Heath (Insurance Broking) and from the board and chairmanship of C. E. Heath (International).

Co-operative Wholesale Society: Mr Alan Prescott has been named as financial controller to succeed Mr Quentin Russell on his retirement this month.

Nottingham Building Society: Lord Chalfont has been appointed president.

C.R.S.: Mr William Farrow, chief executive of United Co-Operatives, will be chief executive in succession to Mr R. A. Lee. Mr Farrow will take office at the end of October.

Norwich Brewery: Mr Ian Kirkhope has become production and distribution director.

Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals: Mr Barrie Thompson, managing director of Farrillon, will take up the newly-created post of management services director of Macarthy's Ltd on October 1. Mr John Mori will become managing director of Farrillon. He will be replaced as marketing director of Macarthy's by Mr Jim Canning.

St Martins Property Corporation: Mr Brian Cano (formerly Joint Chief Executive) is now managing director. Mr John Stringer (also formerly joint chief executive) becomes chief executive (corporate). Mr Malcolm Savage (previously executive director/chief surveyor) is promoted to chief executive (property). Mr Norman Hogben has been made executive director/chief surveyor. Mr Peter Kesteven has been appointed executive director/London Bridge City and Mr Glyn Lamb has become executive director/Europe. Mr Christopher Bellhouse (property controller). Mr Ian Mitchell (group accountant) and Mr William Renwick (northern) continue as executive directors.

Michael Prest looks at arguments against large-scale intervention

Third World theories face a counter-revolution

For every practical crisis there is a crisis of ideas, and so it is in the Third World. While the problems of poverty, slump and unemployment have commanded international attention, behind the scenes theories about development are threatened with a counter-revolution.

The object of the attack is the post-war consensus which, broadly speaking, has favoured aid, large-scale intervention in developing countries, and managed trade as agents of growth. The outcome could be a radical change in the development strategies of developed and developing countries to smaller government and more open economies.

Stripped to its essentials, the debate is whether the populations of many Third World countries would be better off if their governments had allowed relative prices to allocate resources rather than trying to mould the economy by extensive state intervention.

A secondary theme is the degree to which the allegedly state-control approach of many developing country governments from a body of economic thinking which has grown up since the Second World War and may generally be called "development economics".

At first sight this is just another abstract squabble between the advocates and opponents of markets. But the issue goes deeper. First, the diverse sources of criticism of the policies followed by developing country governments - ranging from predictable conservative opinion, through august institutions such as the World Bank, to the countries themselves means the argument should not be dismissed lightly.

Secondly, the critics' case, while springing partly from the disintegration in the West of the Keynesian consensus which undoubtedly influenced development thinking, also owes much to empirical evidence accumulated over many years. For example, the World Bank, concludes with characteristic care in its *World Development Report 1983* that "price reforms are needed so all economies can conform better to their comparative advantage, keep wages in line with productivity, and remove price distortions." It is hard to dismiss the Bank as an agent of imperialism.

Indices of price distortions and various components of growth in the 1970s

Table with 5 columns: Country, Distortion Index, Annual GDP growth rate (per cent), Annual growth rate of agriculture (per cent), Annual growth rate of industry (per cent), Annual growth rate of exports (per cent). Rows include Malawi, Thailand, Cameroon, Korea Rep, Malaysia, Philippines, Tunisia, Kenya, Yugoslavia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Mexico, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Turkey, Senegal, Pakistan, Jamaica, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ghana, Overall ave.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1983

The crucial point here is that Third World governments are more vulnerable to pressure for policy changes whether from multilateral bodies or from individual governments, than they have been in the whole post-colonial period. The experience of Brazil, Mexico and other heavily indebted countries demonstrates, moreover, that this pressure will be applied.

No doubt the willingness to exploit the weakness of Third World countries also stems from a gradual loss of guilt in the West about the colonial era. Moreover, conservative administrations in Britain and the United States have played their part in altering attitudes.

In Britain, for example, aid budgets have been cut and official spending on education about

corporations, protection, and overblown bureaucracies which undoubtedly characterize many Third World governments.

But a more cogent *tour d'horizon* has been published by the right-wing Institute of Economic Affairs in London. It is all the more powerful for not advancing a crude laissez-faire approach. Put as an elegant polemic, the argument is that several influential postwar thinkers such as Arthur Lewis, Ragnar Nurkse, and Gunnar Myrdal founded development economics on the assumption that the classical emphasis on relative prices was inappropriate to the developing world.

Their reasons for rejecting relatively open economies as the path to growth were legion: left to the mercies of the market, developing countries would suffer perpetual foreign shortages, demand for commodities would be insufficient to prevent adverse terms of trade, the technological lead in metropolitan countries would stifle infant Third World industries, and foreign capital, whether portfolio investment or even aid, was inherently exploitative.

The remedies are familiar. Trade barriers were erected to protect industries and exchange controls introduced to conserve precious foreign currency. Commodity agreements were instituted and governments demanded control over investment. Indeed, the whole apparatus, it is maintained, inescapably implied big government.

Unfortunately, big government was the one thing developing countries could not supply. The shortages of skilled labour, the poor infrastructure, and lack of an administrative culture affected governments as much as business - a point easily overlooked.

The empirical evidence, the second strand is hard to ignore. The table shows that those countries which adopted a relatively free economy generally fared best. The fact that the fastest growing countries started from different bases and are spread across several continents suggests that their colonial experiences, culture and history are not the most important factors. The evidence seems to be that even supposedly benighted peasants

exploit the comparative advantage of different prices.

The national empirical evidence has been supported by studies of particular economic sectors. For some years, the World Bank and other agencies have quietly inveighed against food prices which discriminate against farmers in favour of urban consumers, or against overvalued exchange rates, or state corporations which are unresponsive to producers and consumers. The table illustrates the relationship between price distortion and growth.

Perhaps the most telling attacks on the development orthodoxy, however, have come from within developing countries themselves. At the Rhodesia conference, the Fourth Harry G. Johnson Memorial Lecture in July, Mr Goh Keng Swee, First Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, said: "The LDC strategy of achieving growth through import substitution industrialization encourages corruption... Domestic markets which have to be protected by shut-out planting capacity in most manufacturing processes. This usually leads to the establishment of monopolies since one enterprise can often serve market demand."

Yet it is not a straight fight between laissez-faire and state cash. Rather, the greatest strength of the new criticism of development economics is that it recognizes the impossibility of perfect competition. The IEA study emphasizes the use of welfare economics - that branch of economics which analyses the optimum way of achieving a desired end. It very reasonably points out that the welfare approach does not prejudice the issue: intervention may be the answer, but equally doing nothing could be the best course.

In practice, the most obvious consequence of the new thinking is simply the idea that aid or assistance is less valuable if developing countries do not put their own house in order. This attitude was underlined, for instance, by IDA for extra leading to sub-Saharan Africa. The counter-revolution has already scored small victories; it may not march on to greater ones.

"Deepak Lal: The Poverty of Development Economics: IEA: £3.00

Industrial notebook Disaster lurking in geographical aid

Many years ago, the Rootes Group - later to become Chrysler UK and saw the French-owned Talbot company - invited a group of journalists to partake of liquid refreshments aboard a railway train in the middle of Coventry. The idea was to crown a new deal that had been struck with British Rail to operate a special rail link between Coventry and the new showpiece car factory at Linwood in Scotland.

The company was coy about the financial aspects of the arrangement but was of pains to describe the virtues of the rapid two-way link which would ferry Coventry-made bits and pieces all the way to south-west Glasgow. To many, however, the idea seemed ludicrous at the time and, with hindsight, it must have played a significant part in the downfall of the company.

As the Rootes could be blamed for trying to recoup some of the loss associated with the Linwood operation: the company had little choice but to attempt to make the best of a piece of regional policy madness that drove it against its better judgment to Scotland when it would have been more sensible to stay in the Midlands.

Now, the wheel of fate has turned full circle and it is the West Midlands itself, once the metal heaven of Birmingham, that is in danger of being designated an assisted area.

No region, particularly the West Midlands with its history of independence and prosperity, wants to be associated with charity. Regional development aid has the stigma that sticks to the handout, and creating a so-called intermediate area centred on the West Midlands would, in many people's views, be a disaster.

But this appears to be one of the chief remedies for the region's ill now being considered by Mr Norman Lamont, the Industry Minister. It has emerged from the long-awaited review of regional policy ordered by the Government last year and is apparently giving rise to much opposition both among other ministers and in the West Midlands.

The danger, the opponents maintain, is that the Government will once again fall into the trap of providing aid on a case-by-case geographical basis. The Linwood factory failed, and placed in jeopardy the British Steel Corporation's Ravenscroft works, because it was too far

from the traditional centre of motor industry output.

Too Roots experience is, unfortunately, not unique and now, simply to pour money into a region in a non-discretionary fashion must, during a recession, be foolish.

Who would be attracted to the West Midlands if it got down-and-out status? Some companies bribed into the wilderness in the past would return to the Midlands like a shot if the non-discretionary 15 per cent grants became available. But that would do little to help in the long-term creation of a new industrial structure.

The regional policy review, begun last year by a team headed by Mr Michael Quinlan, then a deputy secretary at the Treasury and now permanent secretary at the Department of Employment, will not be complete by next month or November and any new regional legislation is not expected before next year.

The importance of the study, now being led by Mr Quinlan's successor, Mr John Axon, was emphasized. As the country emerges from the horrors of recession, getting regional policy right will be crucial to industrial revival.

And the West Midlands is the key. Not only is it at the heart of the nation's communications network, it also has a long and deep tradition of hard-work skills and a flexible workforce. More than a third of a million jobs have been lost in the last three years.

"Mr West Midlands" the jobless industry minister, Mr John Butcher, said to favour a radical rethink of regional aid. This could involve the dismantling of the present policy, which discriminates against regions like the West Midlands, and using the funds thus freed to provide selective industrial aid.

There are, of course, grants available for the introduction of robots and micro-electronics and while these may be of benefit, for example, to the motor industry, they are not designed specifically for it.

Assistance towards a rationalization of the motor component sector - one of the West Midlands mainstays - coupled with, say, halving of the grant to 10 per cent, in addition to VAT, on new cars probably would work wonders for the region.

Edward Townsend

Large financial table with multiple columns containing stock market data, company names, and financial figures. Includes sections for 'Authorized Units & Insurance Funds' and 'Insurance Bonds and Funds'.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

BP shares rally by 8p

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Sept 5. Dealings end, Sept 16. Contango Day, Sept 19. Settlement Day, Sept 26.

Dealers signed with relief details of the Government's £50m sell-off of shares in BP failed to materialize. But with the details now expected next week investors withdrew to the sidelines.

Shares of BP spent a less anxious day, rallying 8p to 438p yesterday after the announcement of the proposed sale of 12 per cent of its cherished stake to the Fortis Field, which is expected to raise £250m.

Elsewhere, prices barely stirred with the FT Index closing 1.2 up at 713.6, having opened 2.4 up. Among leading industrials, BICC was up to 331p after figures, Associated Dairies rose 2p to 172p, BOC Group 3p to 227p, Cadbury Schweppes 2p to 100p, and Chase fell 10p to 795p. Glaxo Metropolitan 1p to 298p and Bawtair 2p to 213p.

It was again left to Government securities to make all the running in the belief that there will be a cut soon in interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic. This comes after the better-than-expected money supply figures this week.

Rises of about 50p were reported in longs, but by the close

this had been trimmed by 25p on profit-taking. The Government broker had been able to supply more top stocks, despite issuing three tranches totalling £300m on Wednesday.

On the foreign exchange the source of the leaks and the Stock Exchange said it was launching a routine preliminary inquiry.

Shares of Exploration Oil & Gas, the Irish exploration group, rose a further 20p to 295p yesterday helped by a single large buyer from Dublin who thinks the shares still have some way to go.

Eagle Star has certainly been put at the centre of a number of rumours this week. According to market pundits the German

broker Illingworth & Henriques has produced a buy circular on Securix Group urging purchase of the shares at the current level. The shares are well on target to meet the £500,000 forecast in the current year and according to Illingworth should achieve £700,000 in 1984. The shares rose 1p to 136p yesterday after 133p - almost unchanged on May's placing price of 134p.

Insurance group Allianz is about to sell its 30 per cent stake in Eagle to a South African buyer, who will then bid 700p a share for the remainder, valuing the entire company at £946m.

Meanwhile, Allianz would in turn bid for BTR's subsidiary, Cornhill Insurance, which Tho-

mas Tilling was prepared to part with as part of its defence against the unwanted attentions of BTR.

Last night a spokesman for Eagle Star said, "You have many woven together all the amounts we have heard. Shares of Eagle Star closed unchanged at 458p, while BTR lost 2p to 534p.

Starts of Scottish & Newcastle were a firm feature climbing 3p to 85p after a broker's visit to the company on Wednesday. The analyst appeared impressed with what he saw and had upgraded his full-year profits forecast from £46m to £50m, compared with £41m in last time.

The hotel side of the business is booming in London and the provinces, while beer volume in May and June was ahead of last year. The long dry summer could result in beer sales 10 per cent up last month.

Close observers now estimate there could be as much as a 12c rise in the share price - still shy of the year's high.

The electrical analysts are recommending investors to switch from Plessey into Racal as the Plessey price continues to lose ground. This was good news for Racal yesterday, 10p up at 232p, but Plessey managed only a 2p rise to 198p.

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RECENT ISSUES table with columns for Company, Price, Change, Dividend, Yield.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns for Fund Name, Price, Change, Dividend, Yield.

1982/83 High Low Company Price Change Dividend Yield table.

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Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Troubled Sturla hopes for listing' and 'Mortals Hol'.

FAMILY MONEY LORNA BOURKE THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS EVERY SATURDAY

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Table of Sterling spot and forward rates for various countries and currencies.

Money Market Rates

Table of Money Market Rates including clearing bank base rate, discount rate, and Treasury bill yields.

Other Markets

Table of Other Markets including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.

Dollar Spot Rates

Table of Dollar Spot Rates for various countries.

Money Market Rates

Table of Money Market Rates including clearing bank base rate, discount rate, and Treasury bill yields.

Other Markets

Table of Other Markets including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.

Investment Trusts

Table of Investment Trusts listing various trusts and their performance.

Insurance

Table of Insurance companies and their financial data.

Investment Trusts

Table of Investment Trusts listing various trusts and their performance.

Property

Table of Property listings including various real estate properties.

Plantations

Table of Plantations listing various agricultural and forestry assets.

Miscellaneous

Table of Miscellaneous items including various goods and services.

Unlisted Securities

Table of Unlisted Securities listing various private equity investments.

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Large advertisement at the bottom of the page, possibly for a financial or insurance service, with Arabic text.

Troubled Sturla hopes for listing

By Derek Pala

Troubled financial group Sturla Holdings hopes to regain its stock market share listing in November following publication of its 1983 accounts. The shares were suspended in March at 4 1/2p.

Yesterday, at a 90-minute shareholders' meeting to approve the accounts for the 15 months to end April 1983, Mr David Britton, the chairman, said the company was trading at a modest profit but the still-to-be audited accounts for the year to last April were expected to disclose a loss of about £450,000.

In the 15-month period when Sturla was rocked by a series of misfortunes, there was a loss of more than £2m.

Mr Britton, who replaced Mr Robert Knight, a financier, as chairman in April, told the 80 shareholders at London's Grosvenor House Hotel that he had inherited "almost insurmountable problems".

He said he hoped to strengthen the board - Mr William Starkey, the secretary, is the only other director - and moves were afoot for the appointment of a non-executive director with a merchant banking background.

But Sturla, which hoped to link shortly with a licensed deposit-taker, was in need of cash for further expansion.

One likely development, said Mr Starkey, was the acquisition for shares of properties. It would then be possible to mortgage the properties and therefore pump cash into the business.

Howe's act will be difficult for EEC ministers to follow

IMF conference

From Ian Murray, Brussels

One of the most powerful carrels in the world descends on the mountainous island once given to Cephalus, God of the Morning Star, tomorrow to plot continuing control of the world's economy.

These are the 1st finance ministers of the EEC, whose informal meeting on Kephallonia over the weekend is likely to concentrate on how to guide the International Monetary Fund at a time when the world is acutely suspicious of American influence and badly in need of firm leadership.

This informal meeting will, therefore, carefully prepare a joint EEC approach for the IMF's meeting at the end of the month. It is also likely to choose from among its number the man it wants to succeed Sir Geoffrey Howe in the powerful position of chairman of the IMF's interim committee.

The EEC members have learnt the hard way that only by pulling the purse strings tight is it possible to purge inflation and keep out recession among the finance ministers at the weekend meeting are several acknowledged experts at this type of tight control, which the Community believes is still necessary if the present feckle economic revival is to have any chance of survival.

Sir Geoffrey Howe will be a difficult man to follow. He had established himself as a financial statesman and had the ear of the American administration as well as the respect of his EEC colleagues. They will be looking very much for someone in his mould to take over the job, aware that their choice is more than likely to take over the chair.

This is because, in the world's Brussels diplomat this week, the United States has very unhappy relationships with other major Western countries on the monetary front at the moment. The almighty dollar has become much too almighty.



de Clercq: passion for high finance

Clerq, the crinkle-haired lawyer who has been involved in running Belgium's finances at one level or another since he entered politics 25 years ago.

A workaholic, with an apparent passion for high finance, he is the inspiration of the revival in the fortunes of the very conservative Flemish Liberal Party and the implacable executioner of the present Belgian Government's extremely tough austerity programme. He has provided himself an expert at making his electors swallow bitter pills in a way which even Mrs Thatcher might envy.

His wide knowledge of finance makes him an imposing candidate for the IMF job, and he never seems to stop trying to learn. He lists his favourite pastime as reading, but he reads virtually no fiction and instead thumbs through international monetary reports for pleasure.

Like many leading Belgian politicians, he is a true polyglot, and slips effortlessly in and out of four languages, while his master's degree at Syracuse University, New York, has given him a feel for the American way of doing things.

A leading light in the European Liberal and Democratic Party, he has spent this past week in Spain talking to Spanish Liberals and coyly refusing to talk about his chances of landing the IMF job.

His chief rival for the post has also been too busy preparing his national budget in talk about the IMF. This is Cuno Ruding, the new, Dutch Minister, who has turned his deep academic background in quick political effect since taking over control of his country's finances scarcely ten months ago.

Mr Ruding was aged 26 when he was appointed to head of the international monetary affairs division of the Dutch Treasury. Then, after five years in banking, he went to Washington to serve as executive director of the IMF in Washington, a post he left in 1980. He can claim therefore, to

have an exceptionally good inside knowledge of the fund's workings, although he is a relative newcomer to frontbench politics.

Whoever the cartel on Kephallonia decides on, however, Sir Geoffrey's successor can be expected to carry on down the "virtuous path" which he always claimed he was following.

The IMF's next meeting is due to concentrate on how much it can afford to increase its help on offer without damaging the fledgling recovery in the industrialized world. The EEC view is that there can be no concessions made which would do anything to undermine that recovery if there is to be any long-term chances of putting the world to rights.

To this purpose, the weekend meeting will also be spending a lot of time looking at the Community's own economic situation and seeing how it is standing up to the continuing strains caused by what ministers believe is a ridiculously high-priced dollar.

Mr Francois-Xavier Ortoli, the Finance Commissioner, will be putting forward a careful paper studying the implications of the Williamsburg economic summit. He will be looking particularly at the call made there for a world monetary conference to find a replacement for the Bretton Woods arrangement.

Although such a conference is unlikely to be possible for a long time, the ministers are increasingly aware of the need to do something to control the dollar if they are to be able to plan ahead properly.

In this context, Mr Nigel Lawson, the British Chancellor, is likely to face further pressure for Britain to join fully in the European Monetary System. The familiar argument will run that until sterling joins, the EMS will be unable to take on the dollar as anything like an equal. Mr Lawson is unlikely to be secured by the argument.

Canadians use French tactics to stop imports

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British exporters of apparel and overcoats and jumpers are demanding that the Government takes immediate action to counter what are regarded as blatantly unfair import restrictions by Canada.

In a move reminiscent of the recent French action to limit imports of video tape recorders by insisting they be delivered to only one inaccessible location, the Canadians have reduced the number of customs officers empowered to clear clothing imports to just 26.

The resulting delays, designed to bring down imports of shirts, blouses, skirts, and other low-cost cotton clothing from the Far East, is causing anguish to British manufacturers of cold weather garments such as overcoats, jackets and knitwear. As winter approaches, they claim that they are in danger of missing the vital selling season.

The Canadian action, which could cause another dent in the souring trade relations between North America and the European Community, follows the introduction of special measures last month that allow only those customs officers who have received "special training" to clear clothing shipments.

Montreal now has only six such officers, Toronto has five and Vancouver three, with the remaining 12 scattered around all other Canadian entry points.

In a letter sent this week to Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Industry and Trade, Mr Norman Sussman, chairman of the British Clothing Industry Association, says that the motivation is the refusal of some of Canada's main Far East suppliers to modify their sales under the terms of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

But to comply with the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Canada is applying the restriction to all imports and because UK sales are concentrated in the second half of the year they will be hit severely.

Canada bought \$8.6m worth of clothes from Britain last year and \$4.5m in the first six months of this year - a rise of one third. While this accounts for only 1 per cent of total UK clothing exports of \$840m, it is made up almost entirely of high value, classic-styled outerwear which, the association emphasized, was already subject to Canadian import tariffs of up to 25 per cent.

Oxford Instruments ahead with scanner

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A medical screening invention which could make X-rays obsolete is behind the success of Oxford Instruments Group, probably the most successful private company in Britain and which is preparing to go public.

The company has built an international lead in equipment for advanced medical applications and laboratory research and industrial electronics.

Its success with superconducting and cryogenic (very low temperature) systems lies behind a revolution which is taking place in medical screening.

Oxford's invention, the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) scanner takes pictures of the whole or any part of the body, including tiny changes in the structure of the brain caused by injury or disease. It can also carry out a bioassay, or biochemical analysis, of tissues, bone or organs without taking a biopsy specimen.

NM machines are sold by medical equipment suppliers, who attach microcomputers and the cameras needed to record pictures to the NMR magnets.

NMR scanners, before the medical application, were developed for chemical research for determining the structure of large molecules, and they are now a standard equipment in large laboratories.

The business was founded in 1959 by Mr Martin Wood, now aged 56, an engineer, then working at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford University, which is a recognized world centre for research in physics including high magnetic fields and low temperature systems.

Mr Wood began with his wife Audrey arranging the commercial

and financial side, in a shed at the bottom of the garden. Orders soon came from customers such as the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, the Royal Radar Establishment, and the Centre National de la Recherche, in France.

By 1965, discoveries in the field of superconductivity, or how to remove the electrical resistance of some metals by using them at temperatures of minus 270 deg Centigrade, at the Clarendon and elsewhere, were exploited by Mr Wood's company to develop the type of superconducting magnet now at the heart of the NMR machines.

The rapid world technical lead established by Oxford Instruments led to a topey-like growth in the first decade. In 1977 profits reached £216,000 on sales of £2.8m. Last year's sales of £17.60m produced profits just under £2m.

The group reported yesterday sales up 48 per cent to £26.15m for the year to March 27 with pretax profits of £2.71m.

Several substantial outside shareholders have put up money since 1970. The ownership is divided between Mr Wood and his family's trust, 31 per cent; BOC, 16 per cent; Investors in Industry, 20 per cent; VF Investments, 10 per cent; Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, 5 per cent; present and past employees, 9 per cent; and the rest in pension and share participation schemes.

The company diversified from its dependence on making magnets into a broader range of scientific, medical and industrial automation systems after 1971.

Bestobell launches £1.3m cost cutting

By Jeremy Warner

Bestobell has embarked on a big rationalization programme in its overseas businesses and has provided £1.3m against its half year profits to pay for it.

In the first six months of this year, group pretax profits fell from £4.8m to £4.1m on sales just over £5m higher at £66.9m. The cost of the rationalization programme, which the aviation, controls and engineering group said it hopes to complete by the end of the year, has been taken after tax.

The company's shares dipped 3p to a new low for the year of 28 1/2p after news of the profits fall.

At one point this year, the shares were trading at 40 1/2p. BTK continues to hold a 24 per cent stake in Bestobell - the product of an abortive takeover bid nearly three years ago. It has on more than one occasion hinted that it will come back if Bestobell does not perform but at the moment would appear to have its hands full with its recent acquisition of Thomas Tilling.

Mr A. B. (Sandy) Marshall, chairman of Bestobell, says that there are signs that the better economic climate in Europe and the United States will continue and he expects some improvement in group trading.

Bestobell Half-year to 2.7.83 Pretax profit £4.1m (£4.8m) Stated earnings 14.1p (15.6p) Turnover £66.9m (£61.6m) Net interim dividend 5.7p (5p) Share price 28 1/2p down 3p

demand and to restore margin and profit to satisfactory levels relative to the limited size of the market for the company's products over the next two or three years.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2	%
Barclays	9 1/2	%
BCCI	9 1/2	%
Citibank Savings	10 1/2	%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2	%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2	%
Nat Westminister	9 1/2	%
TSB	9 1/2	%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2	%

↑ Mortgage Base Rate
9 1/2 % deposits on terms of under £10,000, 6% £10,000 up to £20,000, 7% £20,000 and over.

Cookson confident

By Our Financial Staff

Cookson Group, the smelting and non-ferrous fabricating group, which used to be known as Lead Industries, looks set for a big profits recovery this year. In the first half, pretax profits rose from £6.2m to £10.1m - just £1.4m lower than the depressed profits it achieved during the whole of last year. Turnover was £367.2m, against £232.2m.

The group has changed its way of accounting for depreciation. It used to provide additional depreciation on fixed assets, but said yesterday that this has created misunderstanding and a lack of comparability with the results of other companies. It has, therefore, adopted the standard accounting practice for depreciation and now shows the additional provision of £2.8m during the first half of this year - after tax.

Cookson said that current indications are that it will complete the year as far ahead in profit terms of 1982 as it was at half way.

Sedgwick profits rise by 21%

By Andrew Cornelius

Sedgwick Group Half-year 30.6.83 Pretax profit £48.3m (£40.1m) Stated earnings 23.4p (20.2) Revenue £129.3m (£108.8m) Net interim dividend 2.75p (2.50p) Share price 213 up 1p. Yield 3.5%

Sedgwick Group, the largest insurance broking firm in the Lloyd's of London market, yesterday reported a 21 per cent increase in pretax profits to £48.3m in the six months to June 30. Group revenue was up by 18 per cent to £129.3m after strong growth in brokerage income.

Mr Neil Mills, chairman, said that although the group has achieved strong growth so far this year, external factors beyond the group's control like currency changes and political influences make it difficult to forecast accurately profits in the second half. However, he said that he was cautiously optimistic about prospects.

Sedgwick was encouraged by the strong contribution from the retail insurance broking interests



Mills: forecasts difficult in Canada and South Africa. Expenses in the UK have been held to an increase of 5 per cent

after tough management control, against a 10 per cent increase overseas (allowing for currency fluctuations). The latter figure was higher after allowing for the costs of expansion and rationalization.

Mr Mills declined to comment upon the decision to abandon a takeover approach for Alexander & Alexander, the world's second largest insurance brokers, during the summer. He said that Sedgwick remained flexible in its approach to expansion and would consider any opportunities.

Despite tough competition in international markets and no signs of any substantial hardening of rates, Mr Mills said that its oil account and wholesaling business in the US was doing particularly well.

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Portals Holdings PLC

Banknote and Security Paper, Water Treatment and Engineering, Property

Results for the half year to 30th June 1983

	Six months to 30th June 1983	Six months to 30th June 1982
	£ thousands	£ thousands
Group Turnover	90,061	81,335
Group Profit before Taxation	7,010	6,130
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	3,379	2,936
Earnings per Ordinary Stock Unit	18.72p	16.27p
Interim Dividend (payable 30th December 1983)	6.25p	5.75p

The half year Profit before tax for the half year has risen by 14.4%.

In Papermaking market conditions remain difficult but we believe that growth in the Water Treatment and Engineering Division will continue. Our cash resources remain strong. We have recently acquired LA Water Treatment Corporation of Los Angeles, U.S.A.

For a copy of the full interim statement apply to: The Secretary, Portals Holdings PLC, Liverstocke Mill, Whitchurch, Hants, RG28 7NR. Telephone: 0256 82 2560.

Braithwaite & Co. Engineers P.L.C.

Bridge and Constructional Engineers
Pressed Steel Tank Manufacturers

Extracts from the statement of Mr. J.A. Humphries (Chairman)

- Trading Profit increased again by 10% at £1,023,850.
- Dividend increased again to a total of 9.1p per share for the year.
- Profits achieved at Plastic Recycling Ltd. with further expansion in sales and production.
- New range of air pollution control equipment to be fabricated at Newport Works.
- All subsidiary companies contributing and another profitable year's trading expected.

	1983	1982
	£	£
Turnover	£11,017,000	£9,534,000
Profit before tax	1,023,850	929,167
Profit after tax	819,250	843,667
Earnings per share	30p	30.9p
Dividend	9.1p	8.1p

The Secretary, Braithwaite & Co. Engineers P.L.C.
59 Church Road, Great Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT23 3JL.

Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC

Pre-tax profits up by 125%

Summary of Results for 6 months to 30th June, 1983

Pre-tax profits up 125% to £5.1m (1982 £2.3m)

Interim ordinary dividend increased to 1.0p net (1982 0.8p)

Earnings per share up to 3.32p (1982 1.87p)

The Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Rippon Q.C., M.P. reports on the following features in his Interim Statement: -

Fund management profits amounted to £3,668,000 due to record sales of units in the UK combined with substantial profit growth in Jersey.

Funds under management up from £1,200m at 31st December, 1982 to £3,000m on behalf of over 350,000 investors worldwide including 1,000 institutional clients.

Acquisition of National Employers Life Assurance Company Limited strengthens the base of the Company in the UK and will enable further expansion to take place.

Copies of the Interim Report and details of the wide range of unit trusts and investment management services, may be obtained from: The Secretary, Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC, Salisbury House, 29 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 5FL.

TENNIS: TV MAKES CLOSED WORLD OF US OPEN

Miss Durie has little to lose a lot to find out

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York
The United States championships begin to finish this morning. The men's doubles final will be played at 10.30. In both singles events, the semi-final and final rounds will be played on consecutive days, which should assure that no player is quite as tired as her opponent in the final.



Mrs Lloyd plays Mrs Durie in semi-finals
From Coban parents) found himself tucked into the quarter-final round with three Europeans. The relevant semi-final had to be Aris or Yoonick Noh v Mait Wiliander or Ivan Lendl.

Results from Flushing Meadow

MEN'S SINGLES
QUARTER-FINALS (US unless stated): W. Scamilton (USA) 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.
MEN'S DOUBLES
SEMI-FINALS (US unless stated): F. Shuster and J. Wilshire (USA) 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
QUARTER-FINALS (US unless stated): C. Ruykwaik (USA) 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Priceless keeps his tail up

By Jenny MacArthur
Virginia Holgate, riding British National Insurance's Priceless, has a narrow lead over Bruce Davidson on J J Babu from the United States at the end of the first day of the senior dressage at the Burghley Horse Trials, sponsored by Kemy Martin. The two are separated by 0.1 of a mark.

Great Danes will be greater at Wembley

A Danish side who confirmed the European championship credibility with a midweek win over France will be even stronger for their visit to Wembley on September 21. Their manager, Sepp Fiontek, expects to have Anders-Joch's Frank Andersen and Morten Olsen back to add to his challenge to England in this group three game.

Inquiry hint on match violence

A commission comprising Government officials and football representatives may be set up to investigate the bootlegging which has plagued the start of the season.

The hard stuff leaves them cold

By Nicholas Harling
Only 750 and 612 attended their opening two league games but Williams, the former Everton winger, is hoping that Telford, who are managed by Stan Storton, one of his predecessors as manager at the Alliance League leaders, Runcorn, has already won more trophies than Paisley, albeit with more clubs, and he is already well on the way to collecting more flags of success.

Wednesday's results and scorers

Table with multiple columns listing football results and scorers for various leagues including First division, Second division, and others.

IN BRIEF

Medal winner in squad

Sarah Hardcastle, the 800 metres freestyle bronze medalist in the European swimming championships, is the leading member of the Essex national youth squad for 1984.

RUGBY UNION

Scots minus five Lions

By Iain Mackenzie
South of Scotland will begin their preparations to meet the All Blacks next month and then defend their inter-district title, with a match against Northumberland on Monday evening.

FOR THE RECORD

Table listing various sports records and statistics, including football, international matches, and other sports.

Sharp a growing batsman

By Richard Streetou
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire, with six first innings wickets in hand, lead Surrey by 11 runs.

Cook serves up some tasty fare

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent
knocking out Mallerder's off-stump. For Northamptonshire's second wicket Cook and Mallerder had added 111 in 28 overs.

CRICKET: WEATHER INTERVENES AS COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP PROGRAMME REACHES CRUCIAL STAGE



Look out! Miller takes evasive action as Cook hits out (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

A battling Barnett

DERBY: Derbyshire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Nottinghamshire by 201 runs.

Felton unbeaten on 173 as bat dominates ball

TAUNTON: Kent, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 332 runs behind Somerset.

Sussex are indebted to Imran

HOVE: Leicestershire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are 80 runs behind Sussex.

County who scorned one-day game now look to it for redemption

Yorkshire win neutral hearts
Earlier this week I was writing about Somerset as a West Countryman, for I have lived in those parts for nearly half a century.

Aspinall and Mulliner level

In their second encounter, in the ninth round of the President's Cup at Hurlingham, Aspinall defeated Mulliner to draw level.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

STAFFORDSHIRE: Warwickshire 471, Staffordshire 147, Leicestershire 147, Derbyshire 147, Nottinghamshire 147, Yorkshire 147, Lancashire 147, Kent 147, Essex 147, Gloucestershire 147, Herefordshire 147, Middlesex 147, Northamptonshire 147, Oxfordshire 147, Somerset 147, Wiltshire 147, Devon 147, Cornwall 147, Dorset 147, Gloucestershire 147, Herefordshire 147, Middlesex 147, Northamptonshire 147, Oxfordshire 147, Somerset 147, Wiltshire 147, Devon 147, Cornwall 147, Dorset 147.

No play yesterday

ESSEX: Gloucestershire 389 for 5 on 5 (P. H. Henderson 132 not out, D. A. Francis 86 not out, Bowling: Wiles 18-4-47, D. Wood 7-0-34-2, Hogg 7-1-27-0, Gillett 21-10-102-2, P. A. H. Jones 15-3-39-0, Killebracken 10-1-10-0, W. Warburton).

Trojan... eases the... for Le...

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Trojan Fen exit eases the task for Lear Fan

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With £25,000 added to the stakes, the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes is the most valuable race at Doncaster today. But sadly, his best run arrived yesterday where there was every chance that this group two-year-olds would be every bit as absorbing as tomorrow's St Leger as it would be a key pointer to next year's classics involving both Lear Fan and Trojan Fen, both of whom were unbeaten.

As such, it looked a race of singular significance. However, the post-race was thin and decided late in the afternoon to withdraw Trojan Fen on account of the changed state of the going which has been brought about by several hours of rain on a heavily watered course.

Doncaster

Draw advantage: 5 and 8, high numbers best.
Tote Double: 3.15, 4.15. Treble: 2.45, 3.45 and 4.45.
2.15 MINING SUPPLIES STAKES (2-y-o; £2,560; 6f) (16 runners)
1 ALWAYS NATIVE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 1st
2 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 2nd
3 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 3rd
4 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 4th
5 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 5th
6 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 6th
7 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 7th
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11 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 11th
12 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 12th
13 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 13th
14 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 14th
15 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 15th
16 BELLYDANCE (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 16th

Sun Princess stays on Leger course

By Michael Seely

Sun Princess remains a definite runner for the St Leger despite the steady downpour at Doncaster yesterday. This was the message spelled out loud and clear by Dick Hern after the royal trainer had won the May Hill Stakes with Sunette.

There must, however, be some doubts about Sun Princess's participation. Robert Sangster had warned on Wednesday that the winner of the French Derby and the Hennessy Stakes winner, Falstaff, by four lengths. In which case Lear Fan may well be capable of extending his own unbeaten record.

At least the presence of Craig-an-Sgor and Kaim in the line-up will enable handicappers, public and private alike to tie up some of the loose ends in the two-year-old form as we approach one of the most fascinating parts of the season.

3.45 CHARITY DAY HANDICAP (selling; £3,200; 1m) (19)

1 LUCKY DUTCH (C Buckton) M W 5-11 M 1st
2 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 2nd
3 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 3rd
4 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 4th
5 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 5th
6 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 6th
7 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 7th
8 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 8th
9 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 9th
10 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 10th
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12 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 12th
13 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 13th
14 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 14th
15 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 15th
16 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 16th
17 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 17th
18 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 18th
19 KOWA (D G Fagan) C 5-11 M 19th

Morby enjoys holiday win

Boozing gave the veteran jockey Frank Morby a fairytale ending to a fleeting visit from his new residence Kenya when leading all the way in the Dick Poole Stakes, at Salisbury yesterday.

Earlier in the week, Smyle was looking for a rider for his 9-1 chance Boozing when Morby dropped in on him at Lambourn. "I couldn't believe it when Frank walked in," said Smyle. "I've got him as a big opener on Mafoe's Tokes here on Wednesday, and they only got beaten two short heads, which keyed him up nicely."

Newton Abbot

2.30 COMBE MARTIN HURDLE (Div II; novices; £2,200; 2m 15y) (12 runners)
1 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 1st
2 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 2nd
3 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 3rd
4 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 4th
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11 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 11th
12 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 12th

Doncaster selections

2.15 Always Native; 2.45 Gay Luron; 3.15 Lear Fan; 3.45 Hodaka; 4.15 Thornton, 4.45 Ka Ba Run.

Goodwood

Draw advantage: High numbers best.
Tots: double 2.45, 3.45. Treble 2.15, 3.15, 4.15.
1.45 HARVEST STAKES (3-y-o malders; £2,061; 1m 4f) (17 runners)
1 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 1st
2 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 2nd
3 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 3rd
4 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 4th
5 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 5th
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14 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 14th
15 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 15th
16 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 16th
17 ALJAZAN (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 17th

Goodwood selections

1.45 Sehested; 2.15 New And Again; 2.45 Tropical Dream; 3.15 March Blast; 3.45 By Decree; 4.15 Gold And Ivory.

Salisbury

1.30 BARBOROUGH STAKES (part 1, part one) (2-y-o malders; £2,200; 7f)
1 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 1st
2 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 2nd
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Newton Abbot

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11. MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 11th
12. MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 12th

Top flight Torrance takes off with seven birdies and an eagle

From Mitchell Platt, Crans-sur-Sierre

The relief of being virtually assured of his Ryder Cup place spurred the game Sam Torrance to a 60, a score which almost reached the 16th (328 yards) although he insisted that to break 60 would require immense good fortune.

Even so the lowest scoring of the summer is so often achieved when the tour comes to this course. In 1960 the Italian, Balso Vito Dasari managed a 60, a score which still stands as the lowest in the history of the European tour and in 1978 the Spaniard Jose Canizares established a world record with 11 birdies and an eagle in succession spread across two rounds.

Questions over winged keel 'no longer arise'

The winged keel of Australia II, which has caused such controversy during the America's Cup trials, continues to be wrapped in secrecy. Members of the New York Yacht Club committee, and syndicate heads from the rival Liberty defence camp, had been expected to get their first sight of the keel today when the two 12-metre are lifted out of the water for their final measurement checks.

Earlier in the week, Smyle was looking for a rider for his 9-1 chance Boozing when Morby dropped in on him at Lambourn. "I couldn't believe it when Frank walked in," said Smyle. "I've got him as a big opener on Mafoe's Tokes here on Wednesday, and they only got beaten two short heads, which keyed him up nicely."

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Champions opt to sit it out

By John Nicholls

Chris Cairns and Scott Anderson, the new Tornado class world champions, had no need to compete in the final race, and did not do so when the cup was finally awarded yesterday. They had already established an unbeatable points total after the first four races, and left their 60 rivals to fight for second place.

Not all of them kept afloat on a wet and windy day when a little more wind might have led to yet another abandoned race in this hard-hit series, sponsored by Lombard. Several boats capsized, one broke in half and there were many other early retirements.

Race abandoned

The 50th National Championships at Lyme Regis yesterday had to be abandoned after only a lap, a number of boats having got into difficulties in force six in severe conditions. Some suffered broken equipment and hull damage.

Now the triathlon is becoming fashionable in Britain, with at least 20 scheduled races over varying distances this year. Added to these is the new triathlon, which throws in a 50-kilometre walk.

England show France no mercy

By Joyce Whitehead

England made a good start in the European Under-21 Cup qualifying tournament, beating France 6-0 yesterday at Bisham Abbey sports centre. The match was a real test for the young players, with the French team, including Philia Mattinson, from Cumberland, saved well. It turned out to be the only time she touched the ball.

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Boxing

Going to work on a nest-egg
Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council champion, has finished sparring and reduced his work for his title defence in Atlantic City tomorrow night against a little-known and lightly regarded fellow-American, Scott Frank. The contest is the first of two designed to assure the 33-year-old undefeated champion of a nest-egg for his old age.

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Doncaster results

2.15 Always Native; 2.45 Gay Luron; 3.15 Lear Fan; 3.45 Hodaka; 4.15 Thornton, 4.45 Ka Ba Run.

Goodwood

1.45 Sehested; 2.15 New And Again; 2.45 Tropical Dream; 3.15 March Blast; 3.45 By Decree; 4.15 Gold And Ivory.

Salisbury

1.30 BARBOROUGH STAKES (part 1, part one) (2-y-o malders; £2,200; 7f)
1 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 1st
2 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 2nd
3 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 3rd
4 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 4th
5 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 5th
6 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 6th
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11 MARY'S BOND (M Fagan) M 5-11 M 11th
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Newton Abbot

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RUGBY UNION: MOVE AGAINST PROFESSIONAL CIRCUS

Top players asked to sign letter of intent

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

After the storm of rumour, plot and counterplot produced by the proposed professional tournament, the Rugby Union yesterday raised their official umbrella in the form of a letter to the leading players in England. It is, in effect, a declaration of intent for the coming championship season, which 120 players are being asked to sign and return to the RFU by the end of this month.

We have also circulated clubs and counties to let them know what we have done, letting them know we are not asleep and are prepared to deal with the situation. The letter to players - all of whom were invited to attend regional training held during the summer by Richard Greenwood, the England coach - asks them to study the "fine print" in any contract which may be presented to them and to consider whether they would be able to continue in their present job which, says the letter, would appear most likely to be the proposed itinerary of matches to be played (on the professional circuit).

announce his squad of over 200 players involved in the professional tournament. It is fair to assume that those players picked against New Zealand (the Canadian game could involve some experiments) will have declared themselves available for the whole season. Air Commodore Weighill was also at pains to scotch a report last weekend that the Canadians' five-match tour in October was in doubt, because of financial difficulties faced by the Canadian union. From the time the touring party assembled in Canada it is being funded by the RFU, hence there was "no question" that the tour would not take place.

A few more points can lift Zimbabwe

By David Hands

The Zimbabwean touring side has moved on to their next match, against Torquay Athletic on Sunday, in chastened mood after the 38-4 defeat dispensed by Bristol at the Memorial Ground on Wednesday evening. Their gloom will not have been alleviated by the loss during the game of two players with leg injuries; happily neither proved serious, though the lock, Martin, was given a precautionary X-ray to make sure no bones were broken.



Wheeler: Back on duty.

Zimbabwe may also be interested to know that Wheeler, the England hooker, returns to first-team duty for Leicester for the first time this season when his club entertain Bath tomorrow. Zimbabwe play Leicester next Wednesday and the club side will be keeping an eye on the progress of one of their new acquisitions, the Yorkshire and England left wing, Underwood. He played his first game in Leicester colours for the second team at the weekend, scoring a try against Bedford.

Fitzgerald operation Claran Fitzgerald, who led the British Lions in New Zealand last summer, has had an operation for hernia and will be out of rugby until November.

School's decision is a kind of betrayal for the diehards Ripples of change could spread as Cowley enter league cup

Toss a pebble into rugby's pond and the ripples are bound to be considerable, as they have been since Cowley, one of the dedicated and successful Rugby Union schools in the country decided to enter the Rugby League Open Cup. The decision followed lengthy discussions with pupils, coaching staff and the headmaster; everyone concerned was unanimous in approving Cowley boys will have the opportunity of representing league honours, in the shape of the forthcoming league tour of Australia. At most five or six games would be played, depending upon the school's success or failure.

has written a couple of successful books on rugby, union and league, and another has been commissioned. But he will not break with teaching and enter journalism full-time. It might come as a surprise to some union men to discover just how close the two codes are in an area like St Helen's. French sees the whole situation against a backdrop of social change. Both pupils and teachers are very different from twenty years ago. John Ireland, an Old Cowlesian, who represented England Schools, Orrell and Lancashire, would agree. He teaches at John Rigby Vith Forze College, where Rugby League is played entirely. The old distinction between the secondary modern playing league and the grammar school playing union has gone with the advent of comprehensive education. Many schools have given up or have been forced to give up the struggle; they do not play Rugby Union any more but the fact is marked by their continued affiliation to the Union, in order to qualify for international tickets, free passage between the codes at school level is utterly normal; yet it has its dangers. French says: "A lot of Cowley lads have played amateur Rugby League on Sunday but I'd rather have them playing under school discipline, where there is no chance of split loyalties. We're all right at Cowley but where rugby is weak at a school, a lad will naturally gravitate towards the league."

ATHLETICS: THE WORLDS OF GRAM AND OVETT ON A COLLISION COURSE TONIGHT

A hungry man marching down from Jarrow for Palace feast

By Pat Butcher



Steve Cram has broken the mould like no third party to power could ever dream of doing. When the two triplets, Steve Cram and Steve Ovett, were sailing last year, Cram annexed the European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres titles and topped all the polls for leading middle-distance athlete of the year. Cram's comeback this season was crowned last Sunday with a world record of 3 minutes 30.77 seconds in the 1,500 metres, retrieving the three-year hold on that record that the younger Steve Ovett had held since the United States the previous week. With Cram still on the sidelines, Cram had summarily disposed of Ovett's challenge last month when the younger Ovett won the 1,500 metres, with Ovett in fourth place.

Behind the Ovett and Cram policy of mutual evasion was the spectre of falling market value in the subsequent independent meetings for the loser. But any questions that have been hinted at his commercial marketability this season have been dismissed with palpable disdain by Cram. As world champion he could presumably have dictated, as has happened with others in the past, that Ovett be kept out of the race. But he accepted the challenge. Whether their race will produce a world record, or even a national record, is another matter. Those who saw the meandering first two laps of the 1983 Olympic final will expect the same sort of thing, with Ovett and Cram more intent on watching each other in order to secure victory rather than records. But this is where the independent promoters - this is the last meeting of the season on the European circuit - come into their own. Andy Norman, the England team manager, whose rise to power in European athletics has been concurrent with the heyday of his friend, Ovett, is this evening's meeting organizer. And he will ensure that there are no spectators, but neither Cram nor Ovett will follow them a different matter. Both men are capable of breaking Cram's world record of 3 minutes 47.33 seconds. Cram's fastest time was at the start of last season when he finished second to Maree with 3:49.9 in Cork. But the mile is very much subordinate to the championship distance of 1,500 metres nowadays and both men have hardly run the distance since setting their best times. Ovett still holds the best time on British soil, with 3:49.37. Until Cram's breakthrough last year Ovett was the most feared competitor in modern middle-distance running. His recent record proves that he is far from finished but what is questionable is whether he still has the legs to finish as well as Cram against Ovett in the Olympic final, to be run over anywhere between 300 and 500 yards out and this can serve him well again this evening. For Cram is the fastest 800 metres runner in the world this year, two seconds faster than Ovett. Whatever the outcome, there is a great race in prospect. Cram is marching down from Jarrow with as much resolution, but with far more chance of bringing home the bacon than his hungry predecessors in their confrontation at another Palace arena - the one at Westminister - 60 years ago.



... broke the Ovett mould.

CRICKET

Sunday Test play doubt

A total of 175,687 spectators paid to watch the four Cornhill Test matches this summer in England beat New Zealand 3-1. Receipts were £23,590 (advance sales £262,477), with the biggest crowd of the series being at Lord's on the second day (121,041). Lord's had the biggest attendance of the summer - 70,831 (receipts £344,050). Other figures were: First Test (the Oval), total second day receipts £168,240 (£150,000); Fourth Test (Trent Bridge), 34,763 (£161,300). "The two Sundays of the series failed to draw a 10,000 attendance between them. At the Oval the crowd was 5,983 and at Trent Bridge 4,175. In the light of these attendances, the Test and County Cricket Board are almost certain to scrap Sunday play in Test next year."

President of MCC has drawn on business expertise Establishment of a new order

Gone are the days when in a president of Marylebone Cricket Club meant merely occupying the most prestigious role in the sport. Thanks to politics, it is now more a position for a hardened businessman than a former player. Being a figurehead is not enough, as Hubert Duggart discovered last year. Consequently, he appointed as his successor, the chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc, Sir Anthony Tuke. Sir Anthony, who is 63, was no great cricketer - he did not make the West Indies XI - yet his achievements in the field of commerce are second in none. In his year of office, now near completion, he has done much to sort out the finances of MCC, which to put it mildly, were not in a healthy state. Robin Leigh-Pemberton, who subsequently became the Governor of the Bank of England, was drafted in to help. "I was sorry that some members had a go at the so-called cricket establishment, men like Gubby Allen, who have given so many years to the game," Sir Anthony says. "They were entitled to criticize the financial management of the club, which was not handled well. We have been challenged to run it in a more business-like way, which is why Hubert Duggart felt that experience of international business would not hurt."



Sir Anthony: RTZ chairman who has stopped that by moving the goalposts. "Refusing to play South Africa has not brought the end of apartheid any nearer. People there will tell you that. The critics feel better, although they will only be fully satisfied if the laws of the country are changed. That is why it would be quite impossible to have South Africa touring here. Inevitably, there would be disruption of the tour. Yet for MCC to be used as a tool to put pressure on the ICC was unfair. South Africa will sort itself out. MCC must survive as it is."

RUGBY LEAGUE

Leigh sign N Zealand half back

Leigh yesterday signed a New Zealand international half back, Shane Varley, from under the noses of their neighbours and rivals, Wigan. The Leigh coach, Tommy Bishop, and general manager, John Stringer, flew from Manchester in Stratford yesterday afternoon to complete the signing of Varley, who can play at either half back position. Wigan had club captain, together with a New Zealand international hooker, Howie Tamati. One of the principal factors in Leigh's successful snatch was the fact that Varley has already played

also on page 22

Commercial Services, Unit Trust Newsletter, Business Opportunities, Residential Agency, Finance, and various other advertisements.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

Handwritten note: 5:30 am to 10:00 am

BBC 1
6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather and traffic information...
6.30 Breakfast Time with Nick Ross and Selina Scott...
11.00 Trades Union Congress 1983: Live coverage of the final session from the Winter Gardens in Blackpool...

TV-am
6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen, Anne Diamond, Charles News...
12.00 The Who: The story-teller is Michael Parkinson...
1.00 News from ITN: 1.20 Thames area news...
2.00 Doncaster Racing: Live coverage of the 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15...



Trevor Eve: plays schoolteacher with a footballer brother in Stan Barstow's three-part drama serial A Brother's Tale (TV, 8.00pm)

Jaws has an awful lot to answer for. SHARKS, THE TERROR, THE TRUTH (Channel 4, 8.00pm) correctly assumes that the shark has been given a bad Press, and that it is time the balance was adjusted in its favour...
A BROTHER'S TALE (TV, 8.00pm). A three-part drama serial is Oscar-born Stan Barstow's adaptation of his own novel...

CHOICE
as a more important and less complex animal than we chose to think he was.
A BROTHER'S TALE (TV, 8.00pm). A three-part drama serial is Oscar-born Stan Barstow's adaptation of his own novel...

TONIGHT'S PROM
7.30 Egar: Overture, Cockaigne (In London Town). Host: Egon Heath. Cowie: Concerto for Orchestra.
8.50 Brahms: Concerto in a minor for violin, cello and orchestra. The Royal Liverpool Philharmonic is conducted by David Atherton and Howard Williams...

Radio 2
News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 pm and 8.00 AM)
11.55 News. Until 11.18. Only Open University & 15min Laughter: French Architectural Video 6.25-6.55 Egar Varese's 'Ionisation' 11.30-11.40pm From Widow to Woman...

Radio 1
News on the half-hour from 8.30 am to 8.50 pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 (M-F). 7.30 Jim Austin and Jim Murray. 7.50 Mike Smith, 8.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 3.00 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peel. 10.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show. With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 1.

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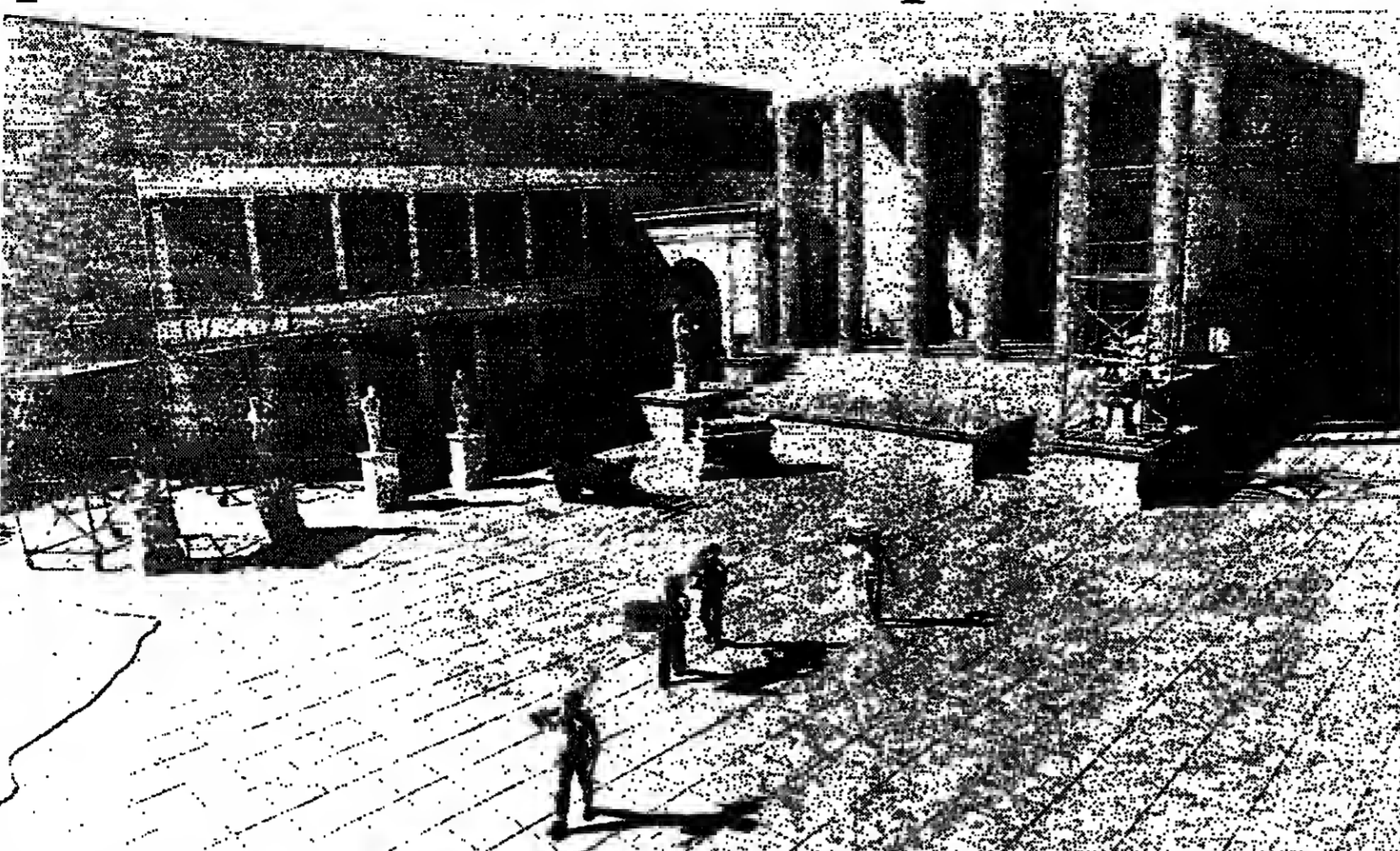
By David Hewson
Pompeii is being refurbished, a Roman centurion sports a Sony Walkman and American footballers turn out to be a dodgem car. Pinewood begins another day of recreating the world's fantasies in down-to-earth Buckinghamshire.

While the rest of the British cinema industry maintains an erratic path between ecstasy and despair, marked by Oscar wins and round robin letters to *The Times* from angst film makers, the studios which J. Arthur Rank opened in 1936 to rival Hollywood have found a profitable role as an outpost of LA.

"Around 90 per cent of our custom comes from America and has done for several years," said Mr Cyril Howard, Pinewood's managing director, who joined the studio as a trainee 41 years ago. "You have to face the fact that 60 per cent of the world's box office is in America and four per cent in the United Kingdom."

The reality of the power of the American box office is brought home by the nature of the films currently being made at Pinewood. Alexander Salkind, who has made three Superman films at the studios, is currently making *Supergirl*, a \$25m epic due for release next summer.

The film has involved the creation of an Illinois main street, complete with gas station, fried chicken parlour and bar, to rival an earlier Salkind spectacular at Pinewood, the city street created for *Superman II* which was the largest set seen at the studios since the Elizabeth Taylor/Richard Burton production, *Cleopatra*.



Photographs: Brian Harris

Two more American-made projects will keep the studios and their 700 staff busy for the rest of this year. *Legends*, a fantasy cinema film to be directed by Ridley Scott, and the latest project of the Salkind empire, *Santa Claus*, due to begin, appropriately enough, just before Christmas.

Planning is also under way for a biblical epic financed by Paramount, *King David*, which is rumoured to star the latest American bearbroth Richard Gere.

The flood of blockbusters to Pinewood is partly connected with the weakness of the pound against the dollar, which makes filming in Britain attractively cheap for Hollywood companies. But the studios have also had their own international house advertisement running since 1962. The 13 Bond films, which have all been made at Pinewood, are a permanent showcase to the complex's special effects talents.

Frank Johnson in Blackpool

Arthur versus the average Mullah

Both the old movement and the old town have set a vivid standard against which the rest of the conference season this year must be measured.

People of flesh and blood have passed a week of all-out human quarrels, perorations, splits, reconciliations, more splits and occasional eloquence amid the illuminations, jolly squalor, gales and driving rain of Blackpool. After this, the prospect of the next conference (the SDP opening at nine o'clock on Sunday morning in some plate-glass university in Salford) does not seem exciting. But we travel there in hope.

It was fitting that yesterday, the last full day of the conference, Mr Arthur Scargill should have appeared at the rostrum once again. For a man of whom all the expert observers had said for days was "finished" and "finally gone over the top", he had dominated conversation all week. He spoke yesterday after the morning papers had revealed yet another bombshell directly implicating him - a shock. Which report which showed that, under capitalism, there was no known cure for baldness. Wisely, Mr Scargill avoided the subject. He spoke about energy policy, or Soviet aviation policy, or Polish industrial relations policy, or baldness policy, this did not seem to be his subject.

He raged at the short sightedness of successive British governments for closing down pits, relying on Arab oil, and importing coal. Good points, all. But he did not persuade us that he and his supporters in the National Union of Mineworkers were a more reliable source of energy than, say, the Arabs. He did prove that he was more stable or predictable than the average Mullah. A perfectly respectable speech, though. But it was surprising that it received such a colossal ovation. Surely the left was supposed to have been roused at this congress. Ah, an expert observer explained, that did not mean the left could not still make the most noise - the right being the sort of people who prefer to achieve their aims by stealth.

Furthermore, Mr Scargill had spent a week being persecuted by the popular press. That is a tremendous advantage which you are trying to arouse a Labour movement audience. On and on swept the applause and cheers. Eventually, Mr Scargill got up and applauded back - a custom he had perhaps learnt on fraternal visits while observing curtain calls at the Bolshois, or from less artistic Soviet institutions.

"This sort of demonstration doesn't do us any good, either," observed, from the chair, the cockney tones of Mr Frank Chapple, secretary of the electricians, pillar of the right, this year's President of Congress. With his solid appearance, rough ways and deep distrust of the trade unions, Mr Chapple has looked this week like a sociologist's profile of the sort of worker whom the SDP must win from Mrs Thatcher, if it is ever to form a government. "Sit down or I'll have you thrown out, brother," he observed to a left-winger heckler yesterday. For his chairmanship had been a model of tact.

The performance of the week, however, came in the debate on the Government's threat to abolish local authorities such as the Greater London Council. It came from Mr Eric Hammond, another hated figure from the electrical right, who seemed to be Mr Chapple's successor as the union's secretary. He unsuccessfully proposed an amendment implying criticism of Mr Kenneth Livingstone's enthusiasms. Mr Hammond denounced Mr Livingstone for comforting Sinn Fein and likening the British in Ireland to the Nazis; (boos - directed, not at Mr Livingstone or Sinn Fein, but at Mr Hammond). He next attacked the "jobs galore" being offered to left-wingers by the GLC at public expense. Recently.

Eventually Mr Hammond came to the philosophical part of his speech. He criticized such public money for "terrorist" groups, lesbians and other queer people! (uproar). A heroic effort from Mr Chapple managed to restore public order.

After this, it was a relief to arrive at the debate on the threat of nuclear annihilation of the entire world. This was attended by a Russian guest. Like a majority of Russians, he was a thick-set man named Boris. My expert observer friend explained that he was as well as being a trade unionist, a policeman, though he looked insufficiently slim to be a part-time special constable. Another electrical right-winger denounced the Soviet Union and was, of course, booed. Someone, denouncing the arms race, blamed President Reagan. Boris applauded that speech. Someone else, in denouncing the arms race, blamed Mrs Thatcher. Boris applauded that as well. So there was no question of his being biased.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

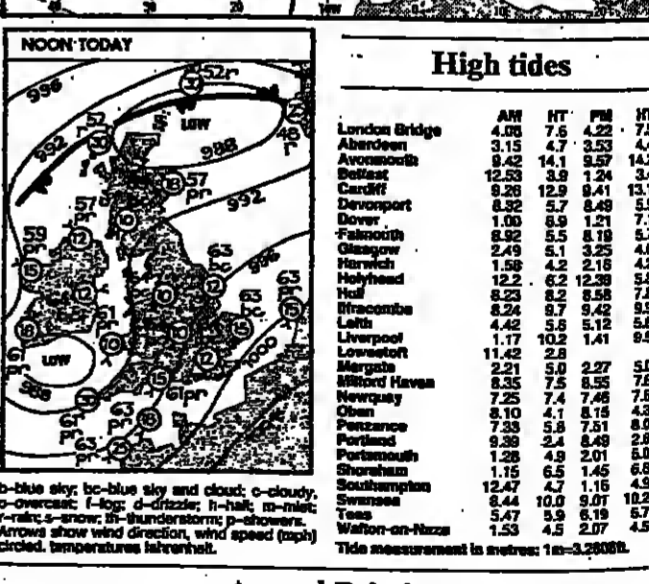
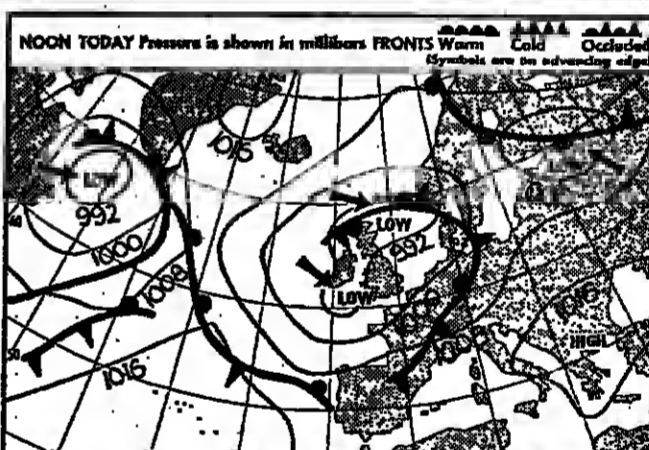
Today's events
Royal Engagements
The Princess of Wales visits the Cochrane Training Workshop, Highgate Road, 11; and then the Cochrane Project Office, Main Street, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, 11.50.
The Prince and Princess Michael of Kent depart from Heathrow Airport, 12.10 to visit the Victory '83 Syndicate at Newport, Rhode Island, USA.

New exhibitions
An exhibition of paintings by Mark Le Clair, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestsgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends Sept 23).
Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement, Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4, closed Sun (ends Sept 25).
Photography by Linda McCartney, City Museum and Art Gallery, Drake Circus, Plymouth; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun (ends Sept 15).

Food prices
Home-produced lamb is still an excellent buy. Whole legs range from £1.21 to £1.60 in most shops, but are still cheaper in Sainsbury's, for example, where they are down to 98p. Sainsbury's whole shoulders are as little as 58p a pound. For the freezer Dewhurst have whole lamb carcasses at 69p a pound and half lamb racks at 75p. Their butchers will join them if required. Beef prices continue steady as they have for several weeks, with topside, silverside and thick flank all between £1.90 and £2.40. Subsidies to sheep farmers have eroded the sometimes marked price advantages of pork, but boneless shoulder can still be found at less than 90p a pound, and whole legs as little as 80p.

Roads
London and South-east: A13: Delays on London-bound carriageway at Stanford le Hope, Essex. A217: Delays on Brighton Road, Banstead Heath. M25: Lane closures on northbound carriageway approaching junction 29 (the Uppminster turn-off). Midlands: A456: Temporary signals at Welch Gate, Tenbury Wells to Kidderminster road. A52: Two-way traffic on one carriageway at Bramcote, Nottinghamshire. A452: Road closed to through-traffic, Fieldgate Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. Wales and West: M5: All traffic sharing Northbound carriageway for three miles, between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch, Warwickshire). North Queensway Tunnel, Liverpool: closed, night-time traffic diverted via the Liverpool Wallasey tunnel. M63: Northbound slip road on to M62 near Preston, Lancashire, closed, alternative route signposted. M62: Two-way traffic on one side of motorway between junctions 23 and 24, Huddersfield. Scotland: A814: One lane traffic either side of Ferry Road roundabout, near West Calder, West Lothian. M8: Glasgow. A68: Single file traffic at South Hill, Midlothian, south of A6137 junction. M8 Lane closures south of junction 30, Eskine.

Weather forecast
A depression to W of Ireland will move E to be centred over E England by midnight.
Gain to midnight
London, SE, central & E England, East Angles, Channel Islands: Bright and dry at first; scattered showers developing; wind SW to S moderate; max temp 17 to 19C, (63 to 66F). E, W Midlands, central England: Dry at first but showers developing; some heavy later; wind SW moderate becoming variable light; max temp 17 to 19C, (63 to 66F). SW England, S, N Wales: Showers or longer periods of rain some heavy; wind SW moderate to fresh becoming W to NW later; max temp 18 to 19C (64 to 64F). NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyl, Northern Ireland: Showers or longer periods of rain, some heavy; wind moderate to fresh becoming W to NE moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F). NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Dumfries: Dry at first with bright intervals; showers developing, perhaps heavy later; wind SW moderate becoming NE light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F). Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetlands: Cloudy, rain at times, some heavy; wind W to SW moderate to strong; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F). Outlook for the weekend: Unsettled, windy and rather cool. Becoming drier in W on Sunday.



Around Britain

Area	Sun	Fri	Sat	Cloudy
Stratford-upon-Avon	10	14	17	Rain
London	11	15	18	Rain
Manchester	12	16	19	Rain
Cardiff	13	17	20	Rain
Belfast	14	18	21	Rain
Edinburgh	15	19	22	Rain
Glasgow	16	20	23	Rain
Liverpool	17	21	24	Rain
Sheffield	18	22	25	Rain
Nottingham	19	23	26	Rain
Birmingham	20	24	27	Rain
Bristol	21	25	28	Rain
Exeter	22	26	29	Rain
London	23	27	30	Rain

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,230

- ACROSS**
1 Wicked would-be Crown Jewels thief causes ill-felling (3, 5).
2 Sporting tourists gets odds on horse that doesn't finish (6).
3 Both from the bush, taking off quietly (5).
4 Timekeeper to cease vigil (4-5).
5 Sioux dispersed after Boone in inclusively bungled affair (9).
6 Jurors accused in Scotland (5).
7 Geologists' system gives now income in East (7).
8 In France a cruel and ruthless killer (6).
9 Interference by Jacques in South Carolina (6).
10 By which sun is hidden as in polar storm (7).
11 Henry joins the French orchestra (5).
12 At a loss for words mother acquires fortune (9).
13 Tom finally gets a choice of foreign articles from this firm (4-5).
14 Lucifer - a suitable opponent (5).
15 Letter-writer to show increasing profitability (6).
16 Short cut with point-to-point huntsman's accessory (4, 4).
DOWN
1 Chambers in Inns - of Court? (3-5).
2 Writing desk in USA becomes a couch - some trick (9).
3 Dressed classification of film showing rubber plant's output (5).

Top films
Top box-office films in London:
1 (1) Twilight Zone
2 (2) Octopussy
3 (3) Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence
4 (4) The Untouchables
5 (5) Return of the Jedi
6 (6) Blue Thunder
7 (7) Monty Python's The Meaning of Life
8 (8) Superman III
9 (9) Flashdance
10 (10) The Untouchables
11 (11) The Untouchables
12 (12) The Untouchables
13 (13) The Untouchables
14 (14) The Untouchables
15 (15) The Untouchables
16 (16) The Untouchables
17 (17) The Untouchables
18 (18) The Untouchables
19 (19) The Untouchables
20 (20) The Untouchables

The pound
Bank of England says the pound is likely to be cut in through greater efficiency but by lower wages. That to turn means employing inexperienced staff. How can that benefit the patient? If we wait for the world to agree on showing Moscow what civilized people think of their behaviour, we will wait forever, the Daily Express says. "Even the sick are not to be free of it," it points out. The purpose behind letting private firms bid for hospital cleaning, catering and laundry contracts was to help the businessmen, not the patients. The Health Minister, Mr Norman Fowler, claimed that private enterprise could do these jobs up to 20 per cent more cheaply and that the money saved would be spent on patients. "If there are genuine savings to be made in the Health Service, Mr Fowler should have been making those real savings of anger is not to be borne. The British airline pilots have decided to show their repugnance of Soviet brutality by refusing to fly to Moscow. The Government should match their stand by banning Aeroflot flights to the United Kingdom.

Anniversaries
Luis Galvani, scientist was born at Bologna, Italy, 1737; William I, the Conqueror (regard 1066-87) died at Rouen, 1087.

The papers
The Government's obsession with opening up essential public services to private profit seems without limit, the Daily Mirror says. "Even the sick are not to be free of it," it points out. The purpose behind letting private firms bid for hospital cleaning, catering and laundry contracts was to help the businessmen, not the patients. The Health Minister, Mr Norman Fowler, claimed that private enterprise could do these jobs up to 20 per cent more cheaply and that the money saved would be spent on patients. "If there are genuine savings to be made in the Health Service, Mr Fowler should have been making those real savings of anger is not to be borne. The British airline pilots have decided to show their repugnance of Soviet brutality by refusing to fly to Moscow. The Government should match their stand by banning Aeroflot flights to the United Kingdom.

London
Yesterday: High temp 15.9 to 16.5, low 11.4 to 12.1, rain 1.2 to 1.8, sun 1.1 to 1.7.
Forecast: High temp 15.9 to 16.5, low 11.4 to 12.1, rain 1.2 to 1.8, sun 1.1 to 1.7.

Highest and lowest
Yesterday: Highest temp 15.9 to 16.5, low 11.4 to 12.1, rain 1.2 to 1.8, sun 1.1 to 1.7.
Forecast: High temp 15.9 to 16.5, low 11.4 to 12.1, rain 1.2 to 1.8, sun 1.1 to 1.7.